

Music Boxes! Talking Machines!

Choice Line of Writing Materials.

Pictures from 5 Cents to \$25.00.

IN FACT, IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
VISIT

Canney's Music Store,

67 CONGRESS ST.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

ARE THE OFFERINGS PLACED BEFORE YOU IN THIS
ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Best Vermont Creamery..... Best New Laid.....

30c Pound. 25c Dozen.

Good Sweet Table Butter..... Good Eggs.....

24c Pound. 18c Dozen.

TEAS AND COFFEES

Finest Garden Flower Formosa..... Ames' Special Mocha and Java.....

45c Pound. 29c Pound.

Good Formosa..... A Fine Coffee.....

25c Pound. 20c Pound.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS

Thomas Loughlin Islington Street

AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments
at work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,

Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

Market Street

MARBLE WORKS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS AND TABLETS.

All work set with foundation of stone and cement.
First-class work and reasonable prices.

JOHN H. DOWD,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

HERE'S ANOTHER SWINDLER.

Postoffice Officials Taken In By a
Young Man Who Got \$25.

The Lynn postoffice officials are eagerly looking for a slick-looking young man who succeeded in swindling the department out of twenty-five dollars a few days ago.

The man in question called at the registry department for a letter addressed to a Lynn citizen, representing that the letter was addressed to him. The registry clerk demanded proof of identification, and the youth furnished what seemed to be ample evidence, for he produced from his pocket a number of letters bearing the same name as the one on the registered letter. The registered letter was delivered to him and he departed.

A day or two later the real owner of the letter called at the postoffice, proved that he was the owner of it, and the amount called for, twenty-five dollars, was paid to him.

The postoffice officials in other cities in New England have been warned of this swindler.

AS LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

Three New Candidates Reported to
Be In the Field.

The talk about the hotels and upon the street for the past few days has been largely of the probable make-up of the license commission. The desirability of having the board so constituted at the outset as to command the greatest confidence of the people has been widely remarked upon, and a confidence expressed that Governor Bachelder could be depended upon to make such selections as would meet those requirements.

It is a general belief that the board will be named very promptly after the bill becomes a law. Additional names heard today as possible selections were: Charles W. Hoitt of Nashua, president of the senate, republican, and Napoleon J. Dyer of Laconia and John Kivel of Dover, democrats.

PORTSMOUTH WILL LEAD.

Largest Number of Candidates For
Annapolis Will Come From Here.

It is learned that the city of Portsmouth will undoubtedly contribute the largest number of candidates of any city to take the coming competitive examination for the naval cadetship at Annapolis for the appointment to be made by Congressman Sulloway. Two of the prospective candidates are now in Annapolis, where they are taking private coaching for the examination. There are three vacancies from New Hampshire at the present time, as the result of the resignations of two of the midshipmen credited to this state. This gives appointments to be made by Senator Gallinger and Congressman Currier as well as by Congressman Sulloway.—Manchester Mirror.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following are late naval orders:

Lieut. Commander K. R. User to Coaster's Harbor Island, Narragansett bay, R. I., for duty in the Naval War college.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter, home.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenback, from the Wheeling home to wait orders.

Chief Carpenter H. Rigby from the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., to Newport News, Va., for duty in connection with fitting out the Missouri, and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Carpenter C. Thompson, to the naval station, Port Royal, for duty in the department of construction and repair.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, from duty in the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company to the Chicago.

WILL CONTINUE FIRM.

Local financiers are of the opinion that the rates for money will continue firm for an indefinite length of time. They report that the best of commercial paper commands six per cent for a period of six months.

EXTREMELY SCARCE.

Native made maple syrup is extremely scarce this spring. Unfavorable weather made it almost impossible to get much sap. Only a few people in the country towns made any syrup and very little of that has found its way into the market. The price is about forty cents a quart, being at least an advance of five cents over the usual price.

CHATTER.

Kittery, Me., March 25.

Mrs. Christopher Smart of Portsmouth was calling on friends in town yesterday.

Plenty of dandelions at Prince's Market.

The opening of the Kittery Baseball club's fair occurs tonight. The club have been to a great expense in their arrangements and it now depends on the people to give them good patronage to make it a success. A great abundance of fancy articles has been generously contributed. The proceeds of the fair are to be used in improving the ball grounds.

The first degree was worked on five candidates last evening at the regular meeting of the Knights of Pythias.

Master Stephen Grant is suffering with a case of the mumps at his home on Cottle's Hill.

Dame Rumor says that Wendell & Cochrane are contemplating building a stable and carrying on a livery business.

Corned Beef, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cents per lb at Prince's Market.

Mrs. Wilbur Stevenson and her young son, Thomas, who have been in Newport News for several months past, are expected home tomorrow.

Miss Maria Piper left yesterday for a two weeks' visit in Boston and vicinity.

Mrs. J. A. Stover, who has been passing the winter with her daughter in Roxbury, Mass., returned home today.

Miss Helen Rogers leaves today for New York, to attend Pratt's Institute.

Good Tea, 40 cents per lb at Prince's Market.

Miss Alice Quinn returned to her home in Brooklyn today.

Try a Portsmouth Herald. You can buy one at the Kittery postoffice.

CHARLES MALLETT ARRESTED.

Charged With Burglary of the Herbert D. Ham Summer Home.

About Thanksgiving time last year, the summer home of Herbert D. Ham of Haverhill, Mass., situated at Plaistow, was entered by burglars and upwards of one hundred pieces of silverware, two rifles, several valuable rugs and a lot of clothing carried away. Less than a month ago, a part of the stolen silverware was found in a pile of lumber in the yard of the Pembroke mills at Lawrence, Mass., by children amusing themselves playing tag.

A few days ago, Mr. and Mrs. Ham, on going through the domicile with care, unearthed in a closet and carefully stowed away a sweater, peculiarly marked, a shirt, a pair of black hose and a pair of trousers which did not belong there. County Solicitor Kelley was informed of the find and detailed Deputy Sheriff Robert Scott on the case.

Deputy Scott caused the arrest of Charles Mallett at West Derry, Forrest W. Davis, chief of the Plaistow police force, getting him in that town on Monday.

On Tuesday morning, Mallett was arraigned before Justice John H. Noyes at Plaistow, charged with the burglary. He pleaded not guilty, but after a hearing was held in the sum of \$400 for the April grand jury.

WOULD BE APPRECIATED HERE.

Says the Manchester Mirror of a new system in the postoffice in that city: "The new bulletin board for announcing delayed mails proved a great convenience to the public Sunday when the New York, Canadian and Western mails were several hours late. Instead of the usual im-

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., March 25.

Mrs. Joseph Wherren of Roberts, Mass., has been here for a few days past.

Miss Inez Remick is the guest of friends at York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holmes of Portsmouth were the guests of relatives in town Sunday.

Miss Isa B. Remick and Mrs. W. L. Fernald have returned home from a visit in Somersworth.

Mrs. George Ireland and Mrs. Jasper Shapleigh have returned from a visit to Manchester.

Miss Della Abbott has gone to Sydney, Me., to visit her cousin.

The party who made the tour to Washington are expected home this week.

Miss Alice Shapleigh has gone to Portsmouth, where she has secured employment.

Mrs. Joshua L. Frye and daughter, Emma, are the guests of E. Clinton Frye of Portsmouth.

Charlie Dining of Stratham was the guest of Royal B. Hill recently.

The Ladies' circle will meet with Mrs. Albert Hurst on Thursday afternoon.

Willis Staples of Dover was the guest of his brother, George Staples, and family recently.

Only two more Sundays in the present conference year of the Methodist societies.

Miss Josie B. Staples went to Boston today.

Mrs. Susie R. Vaughan has been visiting relatives in town recently.

George Cole of Malden, Mass., is visiting friends in town.

CHEER UP.

If one is inclined to be pessimistic over the early spring from the fact that last year it preceded a cold May and a rainy, cheerless summer, there is cheer to be had by going back to the season of 1901, where we can get a brace in a more hopeful direction. That year warm weather began a month or so earlier than common and the clip was kept up all through the season.

The soda fountains are being put in trim for the spring and summer trade.

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FROM TWO STATES.

Sons and Daughters Hold Reunion—Somerville Folk Who Hail From Maine and New Hampshire.

Two organizations of Somerville, known as the Sons of Maine and the Daughters of Maine, decided some weeks ago to meet about a banquet board for the purpose of cultivating a closer acquaintance.

The preliminary work revealed the fact that such a matrimonial mixup existed between the sons and daughters of Maine and New Hampshire that such a celebration as was planned could not be realized without a violation of the injunction that no man shall put asunder those who are joined in the bonds of wedlock.

And so the sons and daughters of New Hampshire were included in the list of those bidden to the lovefeast, which took place last evening in Lorimer hall, with an attendance of 250 or more, a majority of them laughters.

The president of the New Hampshire sons, George M. Clough, occupied the head of the table of honor, and introduced the speakers.

With him at the head table were the guests, former Governor Frank W. Rollins of New Hampshire, Gen. A. S. Daggett, who was with the American troops in China; Miss Daggett, Rev. Arthur Little of Dorchester, Hon. Harrison Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Walter Foss, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Mason and John Herbert, former Governor Rollins was obliged to leave early and so was unable to address the gathering.

NAVAL NOTES.

Three flag officers will retire this summer and fall—Rear Admirals George C. Remy, chairman of the highhouse board; Silas Casey, on valting orders, and Louis Kempff, superintendent of the Pacific naval district. If Rear Admiral Watson is transferred, Rear Admiral Higginson may get the presidency of the naval examining board.

Miss Katherine V. White, daughter of the governor of West Virginia, will christen the armored cruiser West Virginia when that ship is launched at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, on April 18.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford has left Washington for Charleston, S. C., where he will inspect the site of the navy yard to be established there. He will also visit Port Royal, where the general board of the navy has recommended that a coaling station should be established. Rear Admiral Bradford will visit other naval stations in the south, but will not go to Cuba.

One hundred and fifty applications for appointment as warrant machinists in the navy have been received by the navy department. There are now only four vacancies.

Orders will soon be issued for the establishment of a school of application for marine officers in Annapolis, and Major C. A. Doyen will be designated as commandant.

The inventor and builder of the Lake submarine torpedo boat has informed the navy department that he intends to enter his craft in competition when the department begins to expend the appropriation of \$500,000 made by congress for the investigation of the question of submarine naval warfare.

SEEDS VERY HIGH.

It is reported that all kinds of seeds are nearly twice as high this year as last, owing to the scarcity caused by poor crops last season. The advice is given to all intending purchasers of vegetable and flower seeds to procure them early, as the supplies will not last long.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

We put the best in it. You get the best out of it. And the doctors approve.

A CLEVER PRODUCTION.

Parlor Play By Arlo Bates Presented By North Church Young People.

The Young Peoples' Literary society of the North church gave a parlor play entitled "A Business Meeting" by Arlo Bates, in the chapel on Tuesday evening, a good audience being present.

The stage was set in the folding doors leading to the parlor and on each end of the platform were screens and banquet lamps.

The play was preceded by the reading of Arlo Bates' "Saucy Betty Mark," by Miss Ethel Davis, and "Mrs. Pruffles is At Home," by Miss Lucy Holmes.

The characters of "A Business Meeting" were taken as follows:

Mrs. Gilflera Smith, president of the Rosedale Sewing circle.

Miss Margaret Goodwin.

Miss Selma Gray, secretary.

Miss Marion Miller.

Mrs. Sampson Hoyt.

Miss Maud Moore.

Mrs. Mercy Browne.

Miss Nina Dutton.

Mrs. Crowler.

Miss Ethel Davis.

Mrs. Henderson.

Miss Ruth Drake.

Mrs. Lowell.

Miss Marie Pickett.

Miss Armenta Sharp.

Miss Florence Parker.

Miss Keene.

Miss Bertha Anderson.

Miss White.

Miss Ida Woods.

The play was ably presented, had the closest attention of the audience and received its generous plaudits.

During the evening the Symphony orchestra played.

The play appeared in the March number of the Ladies' Home Journal, illustrated by Jane Allen Boyer, and had a worthy production by the Young Peoples' Literary society through its specially appointed committee.

WHEN HE FELT LIKE LICKING THE EDITOR.

The new reporter handed in a two-column account of a \$600 fire.

"That will do well enough," commented the city editor, looking it over and drawing his pencil through nine-tenths of it, "when you have licked it into shape."

"How am I going to lick it into shape now?" gasped the new reporter.

"You might use some of those tongues of flame you have scattered all through it," suggested the editor.

OF MOST APPROVED STYLE.

It is said that the new license law will make business good for the carpenters and plumbers of this city for a time. Some dealers who expect to get licenses are planning to fit up saloons of the most approved style.

Loss of flesh, cough, and pain on chest may not mean consumption, but are bad signs. Allen's Lung Balsam loosens the cough and heals inflamed air passages. Not a grain of opium in it.

When in Exeter

TRY A

AT THE

SQUAMSCOTT

HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

EXETER, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

We put the best in it. You get the best out of it. And the doctors approve.

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When in Exeter

TRY A

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EXETER, N. H.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Serious Fire Averted By Watchfulness Of Officer Rowe.

Annual School Meeting Now The Principal Topic Of Conversation.

Budget Of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, March 24.

Undoubtedly only the timely arrival on the scene of Officer Fred H. Howe saved the beautiful Folsom block from destruction by fire last night. The officer was patrolling his beat on Upper Water street at 11:50 o'clock. As he passed Knight's drug store he noticed a brisk little blaze in the corner of the room occupied by the Western Union Telegraph company. He hastily ran to the Eagle Steamer house, a few feet away and aroused two members of the company. With a couple of extinguishers they went back to the scene. They were unable to gain admittance by prying the door open and so they broke the plate glass in the door and through the aperture thus made they got into the store. With the extinguishers, the embryo conflagration was speedily quenched.

The fire was caused by the crossing of two wires, the electric light wire and the telegraph wire. This is the third time a blaze has been started in the building in this way and the second time it has been discovered by the night police. The principal damage was to the switch board and the office was practically out of commission today. The loss to the owner of the building, Charles F. Folsom, was trivial. It is said that the crossing of the wires was due to poor wiring by the electric company.

The block is owned by Charles F. Folsom and is of two stories. The first floor is occupied by Knight's drug store, Folsom's lunch rooms are the Hub pool rooms. The whole second story is occupied by the beautiful Masonic lodge rooms. Had the building burned down the loss would have been heavy.

Mr. Howe is warmly commended by all for his thoughtfulness and judgment under the circumstances and the incident shows that the town is well cared for at night.

Phillips-Exeter academy closes for the spring vacation tomorrow. As the vacation is only of one week's duration, only the students living in the neighborhood states will return to their homes. Many will remain in Exeter during the holidays, and these include the baseball candidates, who will stay here at Capt. Cooney's request, and who will practice daily on the campus.

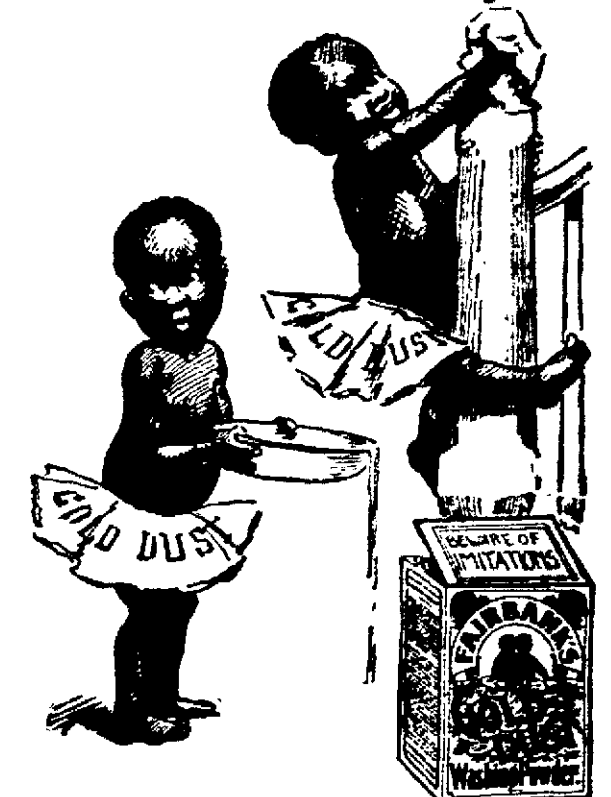
The prospects for a good team are very poor at present. But three men of last year's team are in school now, but few of last spring's second team have returned and the new material on hand seems very poor. Of course, it will be impossible to tell what the men can really do until they get out of doors. With good weather this vacation, the candidates ought to be sized up pretty well.

The schedule, which was promulgated in last Friday's Chronicle, is an excellent one, and it will be a sad thing indeed if a team cannot be put together that will be capable of handling it. All the leading college nines of New England will play at Exeter and the new electric road to Portsmouth will give the people of the seaport city a chance to see some good games.

The announcement made in this afternoon's Herald that another candidate had entered the race for the position of school treasurer caused Thursday night's school meeting to be a leading topic on the street. All the candidates are now working hard for the position and according to the claims of each and every one, they are gaining votes fast. Each aspirant has novel ways for gaining votes and one of them is mailing personal letters to ladies around town asking for their support, for it still must be borne in mind that women vote at school meetings. At present it looks as if the election of a school treasurer was enough to occupy the attention of the voters for one night.

Gilman grants will give an entertainment in Unity hall on Thursday evening, April 9. The program will consist of readings by George E. Richards, assisted by Mrs. E. D. Harman as "Jemima Young," Miss Belle Tuck as "Adora Young," Gilbert Nealley as "Squire Moses

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



GOLD DUST

will take every particle of dust and dirt from your floors and woodwork—makes them as clean as a whistle, neat as a pin. Nothing so good for washing clothes and dishes.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

Stubbs" and Percival R. Brown as "George Washington Kirk." There will be coon songs by Charles W. Miffin; humorous readings by Prof. "George Washington Kirk." There Malone" by A. M. Vroom and Leonard D. Hunt. The entertainment will end with a farce entitled, "A Suit of Livery," with this cast of characters: Herbert Douglas, a waiter for the hand of Miss Farrington, Leroy Barpee. Clarence Sharp, a detective, Charles W. Barker. Joems "Emery H'Adkinson, a butler, Charles W. Miffin. Mrs. Egbert Farrington, a bereaved matron, Mrs. Charles W. Miffin. Isabel Farrington, her niece, Mrs. J. K. Jenkins. Gretchen, the Thernian lady, Mrs. Charles W. Barker.

Baury B. Bradford of Portsmouth was a visitor in town today. County Commissioner Ceylon Spinnery of Portsmouth passed the day in Exeter. Forest Purington of Boston is visiting in town.

The first in a series of duck pit games was rolled at Portsmouth last evening between Charles Dethen of Portsmouth and John Troy of Exeter. Troy won by twenty-six pins. The second game will be rolled here next Monday evening.

The selectmen desire certain persons to understand that the town hall is not to be used as a dunghill, as there is a suitable place on Newmarket road set aside for that purpose.

A very heavy session of probate court was held here today. A civil service carrier examination will be held at the probate court room on May 2.

The annual debate between the Golden Branch and G. L. Soule societies of the academy was held this evening in the school chapel. The subject was "Resolved, That trusts are a beneficial outgrowth of the economic condition of the country."

The fund for the new athletic house at the academy now amounts to \$256.95.

CHINAMEN PANIC STRICKEN.

Grand Military And Naval Review Mistaken For An Invasion.

Victoria, B. C., March 24.—According to advice received from the Orient, the grand review of Chang Chih T'ang's modern drilled soldiers in the Yang Tse provinces together with the two naval squadrons, was a great military and naval display, but disastrous to the population—a large number of lives being lost.

When the sham battle commenced a panic was started among the people, by the report that an invasion was in progress. So great was the fear, that suicide was resorted to, and it is said that many children were drowned, in order to get rid of them, that their parents might run the faster.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 35c.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems adapted to the needs of the child. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence. It is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

Children and Crime.

With regard to capital crimes, by the ancient Saxon law the age of twelve years was established for the age of possible discretion, "when first the understanding might open," and thence till the offender was fourteen it was "about the age of puberty." In which he might or might not be guilty of a crime, according to his natural capacity or incapacity. Under the age of twelve it was held that he could not be guilty in will, neither after fourteen could he be supposed to be innocent.

Since the time of Edward III. the law appears to have been more desirous to measure the capacity of doing ill or contracting guilt by the defendant's understanding and judgment rather than by any specific age after the age of seven was reached. Under seven years of age an infant cannot be guilty of felony, for then, as Blackstone says, a felonious discretion is almost an impossibility in nature, but at eight years old he may be guilty of felony.

The same author says that under fourteen, though an infant shall be, prima facie, adjudged to be doli incapax, yet if it appear to the court and jury that he was doli capax and could discern between good and evil, he may be convicted and suffer death.—London Lancet.

Whose Money Was It?

Three women were passing through Flatbush avenue some distance apart. The last one, who was the poorest dressed of the three, saw a dollar bill on the sidewalk. She picked it up with a little gasp of joy, which was quickly chased away by a look of doubt. This was succeeded by a sigh of determination, and she quickened her steps until she overtook the woman in front of her. "Here, you dropped this," she said, putting the bill hurriedly into the woman's hand, as if she feared her purse would weaken.

The second woman took it from the woman who was putting it in her purse. The two were glaring at each other as the poorly dressed woman walked on. "I wonder if it really was not mine as much as any one's," she said.—New York Press.

The Human Heart.

The heart of man is a book—nay, it is an encyclopedia of everything that has ever come within the range of its personal experience. It preserves an eternal record of all the stories in which it has played a part. It is strange what sad things may be hidden in its depths without giving any token of their existence. The heart may be gay and may send the smile mantling to the face, but all the while you see only the topmost statum. If the graves beneath were to give up their dead, the smiles would seem strangely out of place.

It is just like this green earth of ours that renews itself year after year and has not on its surface any token to tell what is the simple truth, that it has given graves to 200 generations of human beings.—Parrell.

Both Involved.

Mr. Younghusband (reading from paper)—"Married—Blanche de Smythe to Walter Wellington Boere." What old memories that name awakens!

Mrs. Y. (blushing)—I never imagined you knew of my engagement to Walter.

Mr. Y. (chillingly)—I was alluding to Blanche.

Feminine Egotism.

Husband (during the spat)—I must have been a fool when I married you. Wife—Undoubtedly. But the old adage still holds good.

Husband—What's that?

Wife—A fool for luck.—Chicago News.

Experienced.

"How was it that he managed to pull the wool over your eyes?"

"Well, he had deceived several fellows before I met him."

IN THE COZY HOME.

SIMPLE WAYS OF IMPROVING A PLAIN HOUSE INTERIOR.

Original Effects in Demand—Fascinating Experiments—Displaying Collections—Pleasing Corners and a Good Fireplace.

There is a great deal in surface attraction in houses cozy and homelike, the art of the house appealing primarily to the eye. The plainest home need never fail in being as pleasing in a simple way as the more pretentious residence if the same point be striven for in each—the right selection in the



AN INDIAN CORNER.

right place, with the gift or grace of touch that brings in individual expression.

There seems to be a growing and far-reaching desire for less of the conventional and more of the original in our homes. One example of the latter serves as an object lesson and an incentive to every one who sees it. Even where the newer modes of furnishing have not appeared there is still a remarkable interest arising from and stimulated by the literature of the day. The practical questions, however, that vary with every house and the differing conditions of its occupants are a matter of experience and innate or educated taste.

Experiments are fascinating to the inexperienced and fully as delightful to those well equipped with knowledge. A beginning may always be made in improving the interior of the house, and in starting out with the simplest kind of furnishing it is well to have in mind a general and more extensive plan that may gradually be accomplished.

The foregoing considerations lead the Designer to a number of suggestions, among them the following, for the homemaker.

A collection of curiosities often makes an attractive corner in an otherwise uninteresting room. In the first illustration the work of the northwestern Indians is gathered together, the blankets serving for coverings for the floor, divan and wall, the pottery and baskets adding variety in decoration. Even the pillow roll and the covering for the small flower table have been contributed by small rugs made by the Navajo tribe. The arrangement is novel, but the effect, perhaps, not quite as good as it would have been if less of the strong, crude designs had been introduced.

The fashion of displaying collections of shells, stones, butterflies and other articles on open shelves can be greatly improved upon if a corner of the room is devoted to a wooden cabinet with glass doors. The cabinet may be plain or ornate, a satisfactory style being the latticework over the glass in diamond or rounded patterns. One of the old colonial corner china closets may be utilized for the collector's advantage. These cabinets reach from the floor



A CORNER FIREPLACE.

to 6 feet or 6 feet and 6 inches in height. At less expense a small cabinet may be made by a local carpenter and placed on a corner shelf, with a comfortable chair and small table conveniently near for closer study of its contents.

The location of the mantel across one corner in the chief living room of the family may not always be furthered in its mission of coziness by the built in seat, but a divan or settee may be drawn toward the hearth when occasion demands. To make the corner fireplace a real feature in the room its entire outfit should be considered—the material of the woodwork, the color of the tiles, the shape and substance of the andirons and the tones of the spark ring. The size of the fireplace opening, too, is a very important factor.

In one house the mistake of allowing the builder to put in too small a fireplace gave such a pinched, contracted look to the whole room that the entire chimney was eventually taken down and a larger new mantel and fireplace put in.

Carpet not bed sets and curtains to match furnished with renaissance lace are having a great vogue.

EASTER DISHES.

A Dessert That Always Pleases—An Attractive Macedoine Salad.

Birds' nest pudding is a good old standby for Easter and has never been surpassed by a more modern dish in the delight of the children and in real charm of appearance. Once the method of preparation is understood it is much less trouble than the lengthy rule would indicate. When completed, it has the appearance of a gelatin nest covered with orange peel straws and decked with feathery whipped cream, in which are snugly ensconced cornstarch eggs of various hues.

First make a lemon jelly and mold it in the shape of a nest. To do this turn a granite or earthen pie dish upside down in the bottom of a two quart granite basin. Turn in the liquid jelly and let it stiffen.

For the eggs, empty for family use for a day or two without breaking the shells the yolks and whites of the eggs from small holes in the big ends of the shells and carefully save the shells for molds. For the mixture make a very thick cornstarch pudding. Season it with a little sugar, and flavor with vanilla. To obtain different shades color a part of the mixture brown with chocolate, a part yellow with the yolks of eggs, and some green with spinach green or a vegetable preparation which can be bought. Turn the mixtures into the shells and stand the eggs in a pan of meal or flour to keep the open ends upward. Put them in a cold place. Cut candied orange peel into straws. All this work can be done on Saturday. An hour or two before the pudding is wanted carefully peel the shells from the eggs. Turn the jelly on to a round glass dish and remove the tin with care. Put the straws around the outside of the indentation left by the tin. Fill the hollow with whipped cream and nestle the eggs in it.

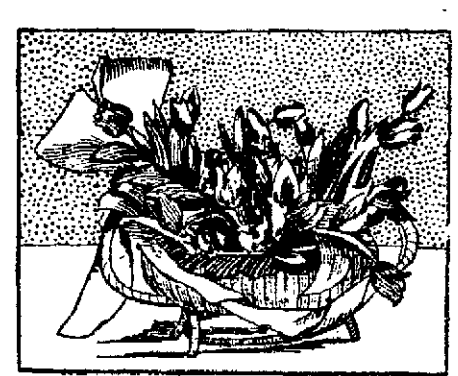
An attractive macedoine salad may be made by dicing cold boiled potatoes and boiled beets and adding a few chopped olives, a little celery and a teaspoonful or two of onion juice. Dredge with French dressing. Garnish with lettuce cut in strips arranged about the edge of the dish and tiny lettuce leaves, stuffed olives and feathery celery tops over the top.

ON THE DAY OF FLOWERS.

Easter Decorations Everywhere—A Fruit Bouquet.

Easter is the day of the flowers. The very churches set the fashion. Altars, chancels and aisles, forsaking their Lenten gloom, become radiant with lilies and lilacs, with palms, with roses, genestas, hydrangeas and violets, with festoons of pink and red carnations.

Private houses follow suit, according to the taste and the means of their



BASKET OF PINK TULIPS.

owners. Even in the humblest homes there is some small attempt at floral decoration. The homes of the wealthy become visions of tropic exuberance. In the cities the very streets burgeon with flowers. The scent of blossoms is in the air. Every woman carries a corsage bouquet. Every man who wishes to be well dressed has a nosegay in his buttonhole.

While the lily is the typical Easter flower, the azalea in glowing pink or satin white is hardly less favored, and hydrangeas in pink, white or blue, the yellow genestas, pinks, violets, tulips, jonquils, hyacinths and lilies of the valley all lend their aid to the gracious beauty of the day.

For the table, one of the chief decorative points in the home, a pretty arrangement is shown in the quaint shaped basket filled simply with pink tulips. There are, however, numbers of flowers of the bulb family that are useful to take the place of tulips for this purpose. A pale green ribbon is gracefully tied to the basket. These and similar baskets of flowers make extremely acceptable presents.

A novel and altogether charming style of decoration, originally planned for a dinner party in a private house, utilizes the favorite Easter colors, green and white, and could hardly be improved upon for this occasion. All down the center of the table silvered white tulle is placed over scrolls of pale green ribbon, and upon the tulle are scattered single heads of violets and tiny fronds of fern. On the outer edge are sprays of the same flower, and outside these two stoles of smilax are placed, the ends of which hang down at either end of the table.

A pretty novelty for this season, which has come from abroad, is a "fruit bouquet"—that is to say, a bouquet lightly made of branches of the miniature orange tree with the fruit on them. The same design may, of course, be carried out in the tiny pomgranates which can occasionally be bought and also in branches of plum or damson with the little blue plums on them. Asparagus fern, or choice foliage, is judiciously introduced into these bouquets.

Hiding the Easter Eggs.

It is the custom in German families on Easter eve to place eggs in a nest and then conceal it in the house or garden in order that the young ones, who always rise at break of day on that important morning, may have the delight of seeking and finding the hidden treasures.

COLD WEATHER WRAPS.

Velours and Lyons Velvet, Trimmed With Mink and Chinchilla.

Very handsome wraps of velours and Lyons velvet are trimmed with mink and chinchilla, but lace is rarely absent and is even used to outline a silk or satin lining and to form a border inside loose sleeves. The new snowflake and zibelline mantle cloths have been eagerly welcomed, and very smart coats and wraps are shown in these materials.

Light colors are much patronized, and cream white serge and zibelline are used for long wraps of the kimono and sack order. These are generally trimmed



SABLE COAT.

med with beaver, mink or skunk fur. The little sack coats which reach to the hips are greatly in request to put over Russian costumes in severe weather as an extra wrap.

The three-quarter coat of white cloths are combined with heavy lace and skunk or sable tails.

The picture shows a coat of sable with a front of brocade. The hat is of sable, chiffon and ostrich feathers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

DRESSY BLOUSES.

Transparent Effects—New Modes in Hairdressing.

The semitransparent necks of some blouses are cut extremely low, but veiled by a deep plisse tucker of net arranged on the slip. The long, plain sleeve of net or lace is now rarely seen, but Turkish and balloon shapes are popular, and so is the bell shape put on in godet above the elbow and supplemented by balloon cuffs and with banded wrists.

Combs for the hair grow more ornate, and the latest are set with large turquoise or closely studded with tiny stones in paste or turquoise. Sprays



CHILD'S FROCK.

of paste are also used on back combs, and the side combs with little balls of pearl or turquoise standing along the edge are very charming.

One of the newest of the simpler everyday coiffures is not at all difficult. It consists in brushing the hair into a loose pompadour and doing the rest into a soft inverted figure 8 at the nape of the neck.

A bow of black velvet placed carefully a little to one side completes the girlish effect.

The child's frock here shown is of spotted silk point d'esprit over white silk. The sash is of pink satin with a scarf of the same draped over the bodice.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Where He Lost.

Young Architect—Miss Sweet, I must thank you for those specimens of a fine durable floor tile that you sent me. They—

Miss Sweet—Till? Why, those were fudges that I made myself—Philadelphia Inquirer.

To look well

your blood must be pure to give your complexion that peculiar freshness which can only be obtained when your system is in good working order. Beecham's Pills will put you in condition.

To feel well

you must be well. Your digestive organs must be doing their work properly. Beecham's Pills act like oil on machinery, and will give you the snap and vigor that only comes with perfect health.

To keep well

every organ must be doing its duty—stomach, liver and kidneys must each be in thorough working order. If you are not as well as you ought to be

Take a small dose of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They will set you right.

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10 Cents and 25 Cents

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER

Thursday Evening, March 26 h

GERTRUDE COGHLAN

IN EDWARD E. ROSE'S DRAMATIZATION OF MAURICE THOMPSON'S ROMANCE "INDIAN"

ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES

BY ARRANGEMENTS WITH BOWEN-HERRILL CO. THE ORIGINAL MASSIVE SCENIC PRODUCTION PRESENTED THE SAME IN EVERY RESPECT AS AT GARDEN THEATRE NEW YORK CITY

PRICES 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office Tuesday morning, March 24th.

Friday Evening, March 27th.

Big Scenic Production in Play

Form of "The Best New England Story ever Written."

"It is as sweetly natural as the breath of the fields."

Philadelphia Record.

QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.

"Throughout the clever chain of events runs the golden thread of a unique love story."

Direct from the

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AND

BOSTON THEATRE, Boston.

Crowding these large theatres to capacity nightly.

"One great big laugh from start to finish and the sweetest love story ever told."

PRICES 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Wednesday morning, March 25th.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

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In This City.

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SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capiva, Cubebs or Injeolgers and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

MIDY

Lost on The Prairie

Terrible Experience of a Clergyman In a Blizzard.

How He Wandered Till Ex-
hausted and Saved His Life
by Burrowing Into a
Huge Snowdrift.

While in Washington a short time ago the Rev. John Eastman of South Dakota, a member of the Mewskautan Sioux, related a fearful experience he once had on the prairie, lost and nearly frozen to death.

"It was a Saturday night," said Rev. Mr. Eastman, "and I had just finished my dinner and was sitting by a good fire thinking over my sermon for the next day when it occurred to me that I ought to go out to the barn and see to my horse. I had driven twenty miles that day and was tired when I put him



KARTMAN FOUGHT AGAINST THE WIND.

out and had not blanketed him. Fortunately I put on an old overcoat, but without a lantern I started out.

"The night was black, and a blizzard was on. The wind was in my face, and the fine hail came like shot from a gun. It fairly bit my cheeks. As I crossed the garden I turned to have the wind at my back and catch my breath. I saw the light in the house glowing faintly through the sleet. It was the light or the want of it that gave me the suspicion I had lost my way. I had turned around and walked backward awhile with my head bent and not looking for the house. Then when I did look I couldn't see the light. I knew I had gone far enough to reach the barn if I was ever to get there, and I realized I had gone wrong in some way.

"I began to arouse myself and look for the barn. I had gone there so many times I would have said I could get there with my eyes shut and my feet and hands tied. But I couldn't see it and soon began to learn that I couldn't get near it by zigzagging back and forth. I don't know how long I cruised around as a dog would search a trail. It probably was only a few minutes, but it seemed an hour. It was the longest part of the night's experience. I was slow to confess to myself that I was lost and could not help myself even a little bit. I suppose I went around in a circle, but there was no proof to my mind of the fact.

"The place was the prairie at Flan-dreau, where I now live. It is as level as this floor and is now well settled, but then it was miles to any other house. Every inch of the prairie was like every other inch. When I knew I was lost, I made up my mind to be as long as possible in freezing to death. I gave up trying to find the barn and just walked without thinking where I was going. I kept saying, 'Walk, walk, walk!'

"Of course I went with the wind a good deal. But I realized I ought not to, and as a moral duty I religiously faced it. This fancy saved my life. I kept fighting something all night. I pounded myself and called myself a fool a thousand times. I even kicked myself now and then.

"Then I began to feel sleepy. It grew on me, and I thought I would lie down and rest, for I was very tired. But I rebelled against this as a piece of folly. I kicked myself and again called myself a fool. Then the first I knew I was down on my hands and knees in the snow. I guess I did not realize my danger. I remember I noticed the snow drifting around me. I had my back to the wind. I had found horses and cattle frozen to death standing with their backs humped up against the wind. You see, I have big lungs and am strongly built. I kept breathing good and strong all the time. I clinched my hands and kept saying to myself, 'Live, live, live!' It was a sort of will power. I suffered fearfully all the time with the cold. My clothes seemed like so much paper

rustling on my stony limbs. The snow got deeper.

"The snow kept creeping on up over my back, and I stayed as still as I could, so as to let it roof me over. It was inky dark when it finally covered me entirely, and I was where it would be days before they would find me. Then I wondered how long I should lie there, and I thought of the wolves that might come when the snow had thawed a little and scratch down to me and begin to gnaw my frozen flesh.

"In this way my mind went wandering on from one idea to another. I succeeded in keeping myself alive by thinking. I felt better after awhile. I did not know it, but it was warmer there under the snow. My breath melted a little hole up through the drift. The air was cold, but it was the sweetest relief in the world that it was still and not cutting like a million whiplashes. The snow around me got so I could press it back, and it would pack and stay, so I had a little room to move. I was still fearfully cold, but in comparison with the suffering earlier in the night I was warm as toast.

"It was about this time I noticed I could see a button right under my eye on my coat. The night had passed, and it was daybreak. My mind took the fact in slowly. I did not dare to get up or move. I deliberated whether I should try to get up. I almost decided not to do it. And then with a snort and a grunt I was on my feet and shaking off the snow. I shall never forget the agony of that moment. If there was a muscle in my body that did not fairly shriek in a protest of pain, it must have been in parts that were frozen. But I took a step forward and then tottered along and gradually learned again to walk.

"The sky was clear, a few stars shone faintly in the western horizon. The wind had gone down. In the half light I could see what I thought was a house some distance away. I struggled on painfully toward it, rubbing snow on my face as I went to take out the frost. As I drew near the house I saw some one coming from the opposite direction. It was my wife. She and the boys had been up all night and with the first light of morning had gone out to find me. I had been lost within eighty rods of my house. My wife fired the gun and called the boys back. They were all very glad to see me alive. Everything at the barn was all right. I preached that day, although I was very stiff and sore."

DRIVEN OUT BY GHOSTS.

Strange Happenings in the Home of a Newly Wedded Couple.

The good people of Kokomo, Ind., have been much disturbed of late by a ghost which is said to haunt a certain house. Charles Abney and his bride recently moved into this house, but the ghost broke up their housekeeping the very first day.

Three years ago Herman Schultz, a returned Spanish-American soldier, was murdered at a dance in this house by Arthur Woolford, who is now serving a prison term for the crime. Since the tragedy the house has had numerous tenants, none of whom remained longer than a few days.

Abney and his bride moved in one day and the next moved out. In the night soon after the couple had retired to bed the doors of the house opened, and there was the noise of entering guests. The room was filled with invisible people. Presently a squeaky violin was heard, accompanied by the clatter of feet and the swirl and swish



THE VICTIM FELL TO THE FLOOR.

of skirts around the room. Voices revealed a quarrel of two men over a girl, each claiming her as a dancing partner. Then followed a pistol shot and the noise of the victim falling to the floor. The ghastly affair was a faithful reproduction of the dance and tragedy of three years ago in which the young soldier lost his life.

Schultz, the victim, was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana regiment. Jacob Harness, an uncle of Judge B. F. Harness of the Howard superior court, occupied the house at the time of the murder. He soon moved out, as did all other later tenants. All the neighbors certify to mysterious visitations and frequent ghostly apparitions. Abney and his bride remained in the house but a few hours.



A writer in Popular Mechanics gives some reasons for answering in the affirmative the question, "Does gold grow?" Says he:

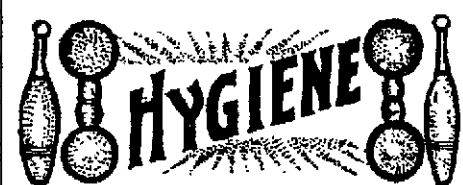
"It has been found that gold nuggets under favorable conditions actually increase in size. Gold is known to have grown on mine timbers which have long been immersed in mine water. In the California State Mining Bureau museum there is a specimen of a piece of jointed cap and post taken from the Comstock, where it had been under water for years, in which gold has formed in the joints and pores of the wood. Gold is constantly being formed in rocks and veins and placers. Just what it is that the baby gold formation feeds on to effect its growth is not known. If it were, a new and wonderfully lucrative industry might be born and all other kinds of farming save the growing of gold might temporarily be abandoned. The formation and growth are due to mechanical and chemical action. As in the case of the animal or vegetable, existing gold has existed in some other state before assuming its present form. Waters which percolate through the earth's crust are said to contain substances from which gold is formed. Thus gold, like the animal and vegetable, must have water in order to thrive. The gold in the water is deposited when it meets the proper precipitant. The precipitant may be an earth current of electricity, some vegetable growth or chemical in the rocks."

Little Gold Mining in Brazil.
H. W. Furniss reports from Bahia that gold occurs in various places throughout the district and is chiefly found as alluvial gold along rivers, but occurs sometimes in quartz. No gold is being mined at present. Copper is said to occur in paying quantities in various parts of the district, but no mines have ever been worked, although an English company has recently acquired a large tract of land and will soon begin operations. There are no silver mines in the section.

Mining in Colombia.
From Colombia Consul O. Malmros reports that manganese and gold are the only minerals produced in the district. Of the former the principal mines are at Nombre de Dios, about forty miles east of Colon, the deepest workings being 250 feet below the surface. The annual ore production when undisturbed by revolutions is 10,000 tons, and the total production thus far in the whole district is 60,000 tons. The gold operations have been tentative thus far, but have promised good results.

New Way to Color Silk.

To displace the dyer and cause the silkworm to color silk naturally in any desired shade is the object of a set of most interesting experiments which form the subject of a special report to the state department from United States Consul Atwell at Roubaix, France. He says that two French scientists actually have succeeded in producing bright red cocoons by feeding the silkworms with leaves washed over with red. Orange and blue shades also have been produced. The experiments are being continued.



A writer in the Philadelphia Press recently gave some good advice regarding the hygiene of housekeeping. In regard to the cellar he said:

"Every cellar should be well ventilated by windows, perfectly dry, and the floor should be cemented, as this is much better and healthier than ordinary earth or even bricks. The walls must be kept clean. They should be whitewashed from time to time. Be very sure before this is attempted that they are thoroughly clean and that the accumulation of coal dust is brushed away."

The importance of cleanliness in the kitchen was emphasized. Concerning living and bedrooms he had this to say: "It is well to remember that it is a bad thing to scatter dust with a duster. Pictures and ornaments must be wiped clean with a damp cloth. There is a good deal to be said about the children's nursery. It should be of course be sunny and bright and well ventilated. Do not allow gas burning in the children's sleeping room after they retire. I think it is better if it can be done to allow each child to have a separate bed. Mattresses and pillows should each day be well exposed to the sun and air, and if there is any odor about pillows they should be opened and the feathers steamed."

To Disinfect in Sickness.
Dr. Eli Grimes of the state board of health of Iowa directs:

"Everything that goes out of a sick-room should be disinfected before it goes. This applies to the doctor and nurse as well as the soiled linen. Kill the flies. Before disinfecting make the room as nearly airtight as possible. Don't attempt to disinfect books. Burn them. Don't trust sulphur gas or formaldehyde gas to penetrate heavy fabrics. Every carpet, rug and bedquilt should be sprinkled with a 4 per cent formaldehyde solution and tightly packed away for twenty-four hours. They will then be disinfected. Treat wearing apparel the same way. Sprinkle the walls, floors and suspended sheets with 40 per cent formaldehyde, using one-half pound for every thousand cubic feet of room space. Close the door for a day, and it is disinfected. Formaldehyde is better than sulphur. Disinfection should be done thoroughly or it is useless. Disinfection is to save life."

HOW TOBACCO ACTS.

Effects on Human Body Shown by Some Scientific Tests.

Tobacco, like all elements which have an effect upon the nerves, differs widely in its actions upon different individuals and no sweeping statements can be made, says a writer in the World's Work. Upon most constitutions its action is deleterious. It is always injurious before the period of complete development and cannot be used before the age of twenty-five without harm.

Dr. Seaver, director of the physical laboratory at Yale, tabulated the record of the students entering that university during nine years, when all the young men were examined and measured. The smokers averaged fifteen months older than the nonsmokers. They were also shorter in stature.

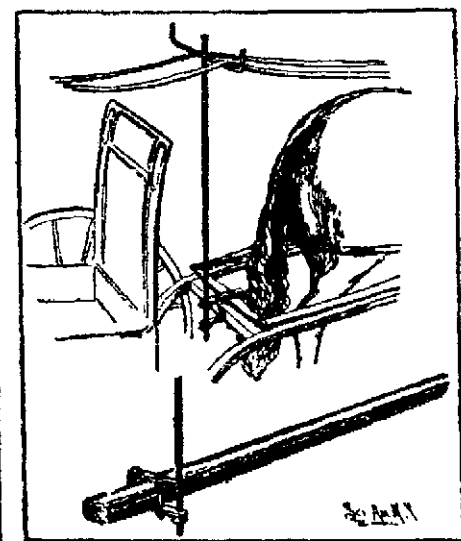
Nicotine interferes with growth, and its effect in that regard is very measurable. At Yale during the four years' course the nonsmokers of tobacco, although taller when they enter, gain 24 per cent more in height and 24.7 per cent more in girth of chest than do the habitual users. Dr. Hitchcock of Amherst college found even greater differences. The difference in the lung capacity is very striking in the two classes and has been noticed by all observers. It shows the effect of tobacco on the respiration, nicotine being a potent depressor.

As regards the effect of nicotine on the mental processes it is more difficult to interpret the meaning of statistics. Out of the highest scholarship men at Yale only 5 per cent use tobacco, while of the men who do not get appointments 60 per cent use it. It is not necessary to interpret this as meaning that mental decrepitude follows the use of tobacco by young men, for there are other factors to be considered, but it is certainly not conducive to the best work.

REIN SUPPORT.

Alabama Man's Invention Should Be Pleasing to Drivers.

A device which adds greatly to the comfort and safety of driving has recently been invented by Mr. W. S. Neal of Brewton, Ala. It consists,



THE SUPPORT IN USE.

says the Scientific American, of a simple support which can be readily attached to a vehicle to prevent the reins from getting beneath the tail of the horse. The device also does away with the necessity of constantly holding the reins up, since the weight of the reins passing over the support will keep them taut. The driver is thus at liberty to rest his hands on his lap.

The support comprises a rod, provided with a crosspiece at its upper end on which the reins are supported, and at its lower end it is threaded into a clamp which secures it to the vehicle. This threaded connection permits the device to be adjusted to any convenient height, where it is secured by lock nuts.

When applied to a one horse vehicle, the rod takes the place of the bolt which ordinarily holds the crossbar and singletree together. When applied to a two horse vehicle, the clamp is slipped around the tongue, or it may be attached to the single and double trees of the vehicle in the same manner as applied to the crossbar and singletree of a one horse vehicle.

Writing With the Voice.

The human voice no longer needs a Roswell to hand its history down to new generations. It can write its autobiography, if it will, not merely on the ear, to die with the bearer's passing memory, but in permanent form on tablets that may be stored away in archives to outlive man's recollection. The apparatus which makes this possible is described in a recent book. The instrument which is intended for scientific classification of a spoken word is simple. Three sound transmitters, a mouthpiece, a small olive-shaped bulb to fit in the nostril and a pad to be fastened upon the thyroid cartilage by a rubber band are connected by tubes with rubber covered disks, in whose centers styles are fastened. These styles register the vibratory movements of the voice as they are transmitted to them upon a revolving blackened cylinder in white lines, which can be photographed and printed.

Great Natural Flying Machines.

The largest flying machine in nature is found by Langley and Lucas to have been the Ornithoptera Ingens, the greatest of the pterodactyls of ancient days, whose body weight was probably about thirty pounds and whose extended wings measured about twenty feet from tip to tip. The largest of existing flying creatures is the albatross, which has a weight of eighteen pounds and a spread of wing of eleven and one-half feet, though its wing area is but seven square feet, while it develops only a twentieth of a horsepower, and such is this bird's power of progression, by mysterious soaring that a tagged individual has been known to traverse at least 3150 miles in twelve days.



While the electric motor is rapidly replacing all other methods of power transmission and distribution, due to its greater economy, electric power when used as a source of light is still at a disadvantage regarding economy, says Charles P. Steinmetz in the Electrical World and Engineer. That is, as a rule, electric power is more expensive than gas or kerosene, and the extensive use of electric light is due rather to its greater convenience, reliability and cleanliness than to its economy. This follows from the fact that the efficiency of producing light from electric power is extremely low, below 10 per cent in the most efficient carbon arc lamp and something like 3 per cent in the incandescent lamp and the Nernst lamp. It is obvious, then, that if the efficiency of light production could be raised to figures even half as high as that of power production the electric light would sweep every other illuminant out of existence by its greater economy.

Possibilities of the Future.

In addressing a public meeting in Schenectady, N. Y., Professor C. P. Steinmetz spoke on the "Future Possibilities of Electricity" and said that the success of wireless telegraphy would in the future prevent any one from being completely isolated and that by its means arctic explorers would be able to communicate with civilization and thus prevent any more expeditions being lost and perishing. It would also be generally used in war, so that an opposing force could not cut wires and thus cut off communication. He added that the telephone is yet in its infancy and that within half a generation it will be possible for Americans to talk with friends in Europe, as a transatlantic telephone is only a question of a few years.

Electrical Water Flender.

Electricity has put the witch hazel wands and other methods of determining the presence of water under ground out of business, says a Washington dispatch to the Kansas City Star. No longer will the man with his divining rod walk about the field waiting for the twig to incline toward the subterranean streams. Experts have patented a little electrical device which is more reliable than the witch hazel wands. When its needle begins to show vibrations, it can be stated positively that there is water beneath.

Telegraph in Persia.

The telegraph lines in Persia are "farmed" by one family, the head of which is Mukhder-ed-Dowlah, who pays the government about \$30,000 a year for the exclusive privilege. The telephone service is owned by a company of Russians and Belgians, the Societe Anonyme de Chemin de Fers et Trainsways en Perse.

New Niagara Enterprise.

From Canada the news comes that the Mackenzie-Pellatt-Nicholls syndicate will pay \$15,000 a year for the privilege of developing electric power at Niagara, with an additional fee per horsepower, amounting in all to \$80,000 per 125,000 horsepower.

When Ballooning Began.

Balloons were used millions of years before man invented them, says Dr. Dallinger. Late studies have shown that the long glistening threads of gossamer seen in fields on early autumn days are due to spiderlings, whose first silk is woven into balloon baskets in which they float away. They cut or extend the threads trailing from these balloons as the pressure of the atmosphere may dictate.



Mr. J. J. Hill is economizing on the Great Northern railway by the use of three sided railway ties. Each tie is twelve inches wide instead of eight, thus covering four inches more space, and its more economical cutting saves ten feet, or 1,440 cubic inches, of lumber.

If from the beginning of American railroading three cornered ties had been used, the lumber saved up to date would have been about 2,447,926,400 cubic feet. This lumber, the saving alone, if stacked up solid on the side of Madison Square Garden would, says the New York World, tower nearly four miles into the air, overtopping the highest mountain in the United States. It would plank over all Rhode Island an inch and a half thick. It would cover every house, street, lot, lake, swamp, park and vacant field in the Greater New York with a six inch coat of solid lumber. It would equal the timber product of 15,000,000 of the best pine trees that ever grew in the eastern states.

New Type of Street Cars.

A new type of street cars is being made for the Twin City Rapid Transit company, which operates lines in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and by its use the managers believe they will be able greatly to facilitate their service. Separate entrances and exits through the rear vestibule are contemplated, and a plan is being worked out for a means of ingress through the motorman's cab. Both the front and rear vestibules are to be lengthened a foot or two. A partition will divide these vestibules in half. At the right will be the entrance and at the left the exit. Thus passengers may enter and leave the car without jostling. It is believed that with the separate entrances and exits the time for stops will be reduced by one-half.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:30 a. m., 7:50 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 a. m. hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7:30 a. m., 7:50 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leave at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address: W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacres, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.
Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—7:30, 10:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.
Sunday—First trip from Greenacres 6:10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.
**Leaves Staples Store Eliot.
***To Kittery and Kittery Ferry only.

Runs to Staples' store only
Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot, 10 cents. South Eliot to Staples' store, 5 cents. South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacres 5 cents.
Tickets for sale at J. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. B. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m. 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:10 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m. 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:10, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m. 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m. 12:0, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m. 12:00 p. m.

*Weekdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE
Capt. U. S. N., Captain of the Yard
Approved J. J. REED,
Admiral U. S. N. Commander

Gray's Prime

OTTO
COKE

For Local Winter Fuel.
111 Market St.
TELEPHONE 8 0

PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:30 a. m., 7:50 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 a. m. hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7:30 a. m., 7:50 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leave at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address: W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacres, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.
Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—7:30, 10:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.
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Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m. 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m. 12:0, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m. 12:00 p. m.

*Weekdays and Saturdays.

GE

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

If Not, What Better Proof Can
Portsmouth Residents Ask For?

This is the statement of a Portsmouth citizen.

The testimony of a neighbor.

You can readily investigate it.

The proof should convince you.

Mr. Lemuel White, of 26 Bridge street, ex-conductor of the B. & M. R. R., says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for five years; at first there were pains and aches in the small of my back; then annoyances from the kidney secretions set in and broke my rest a night. I was oppressed with languor and loss of energy. I thought from reading notices about Doan's Kidney Pills that they might help me and procured a box at Philbrick's pharmacy. They acted on my kidney right away. The urinary difficulty was the first to mend. When on my second box I could sit comfortably without experiencing that jerking of the limbs that every other remedy had failed to stop. I am confident that a better remedy does not exist."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the Low Clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you a any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR 20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND. Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement in
Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other
Public Works.

And has received the commendation of the
United States Architect and Engineers generally.
Persons wanting cement should not be
deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. ROUGHTON

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c cigars are now
having the largest sales in their
history. Quality counts. For sale by all
first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

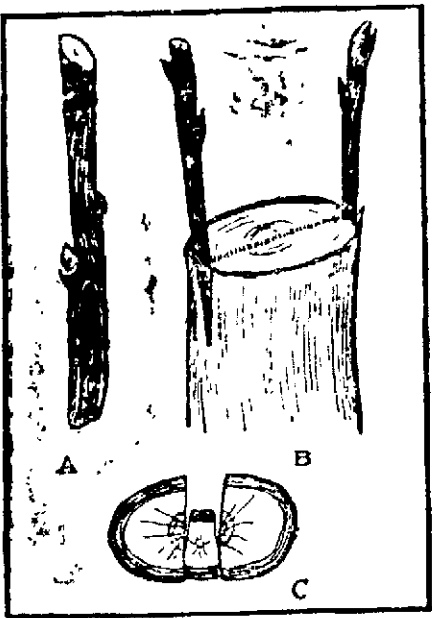
CLEFT GRAFTING.

The Common Method For Large Stocks and Top Working Old Trees.

Grafting is in order on favorable days in March, and stone fruits should be grafted early. All the common pomaceous fruits, apples, pears and quinces, the stone fruits, peaches, plums, cherries and apricots, and the citrus fruits, lemons, limes and oranges, are multiplied by grafting or budding. Good results often follow cutting scions in the spring just before or at the time the grafting is to be done; especially if cleft grafting is the style to be employed this practice frequently gives good results.

Cleft grafting is particularly adapted to large trees. Branches too large to be worked over by other methods can be cleft grafted.

A branch an inch or an inch and a half in diameter is covered with a saw. Care should be taken that the



CLEFT GRAFTING.
[A, the scion; B, scions inserted in cleft; C, cross section of stock and scion.]

bark shall not be loosened from any portion of the stub. Split the exposed end with a broad, thin chisel or grafting tool. Then with a wedge or the wedge shaped prong at the end of the grafting tool spread the cleft so that the scion, A, may be inserted, B.

The scion should consist of a portion of the previous season's growth and should be long enough to have two or three buds. The lower end of the scion which is to be inserted into the cleft should be cut into the shape of a wedge, having the outer edge thicker than the other, C. In general it is a good plan to cut the scion so that the lowest bud will come just at the top of this wedge, A, so that it will be near the top of the stock. The advantage of cutting the wedge thicker on one side is illustrated at figure C, which shows how the pressure of the stock is brought upon the outer growing parts of both scion and stock, whereas were the scion thicker on the inner side the conditions would be reversed and the death of the scion would follow.

The importance of having an intimate connection between the growing tissues of both scion and stock cannot be too strongly emphasized, for upon this alone the success of grafting depends. To make this contact of the growing portions doubly certain, the scion is often set at a slight angle with the stock into which it is inserted in order to cause the growing portions of the two to cross. After the scions have been set the operation of cleft grafting is completed by covering all cut surfaces with a layer of grafting wax—L. C. Corbett.

HORSE TALK.

High Steppers Are Scarce—Conditioning For Work and Market.

The second importation of Russian carriage horses has recently been shipped back to Berlin after two unsuccessful attempts to sell the horses at public sale.

The first lot of twenty-seven brought over last spring sold under the hammer at an average of more than \$1,200 each. They are beautiful and true to type, but are found wanting in speed and action when compared with our American trotting and high stepping carriage horses.

One of the most prominent dealers in New York says that high class carriage horses were never so scarce as they are at the present time.

Now is the time to clip the horses just before the hair begins to start, but they must be warmly blanketed and not allowed to stand in the wind at all. When properly cared for and given sufficient exercise, it seems beneficial, as the skin can be thoroughly cleaned and stimulated.

Don't leave the frozen mud and ice on the horse's legs when he comes in the stable. It may cause rheumatism, scratches and a lot of trouble.

Brush them off with a broom and then rub them dry with an old bran sack or wisp of straw.

Hand rubbing with dry sawdust is also good to thoroughly absorb all moisture in the hair.

Do not stand the horses in water. It will make them thin if you do.

Give them all they want to drink, but use your judgment about the time and quantity.

An experienced feeder of high steppers for market gives the following ration: One part of cracked corn, one part oats, two parts wheat bran and one-half part whole flaxseed, all steam cooked. Feed all they will eat with hay. This ration, he says, will transform a thin horse into a fat, sleek high stepper quicker than anything he ever saw.—Farm Journal.

NEUFCHATEL CHEESE.

An Authority's Method of Making the Genuine Article.

Following is the method for making the true Neufchâtel cheese:

The fresh morning's milk (about 90 degrees) is set in a stone jar holding about forty pounds or less, and only heated enough to coagulate it in about twenty-four hours is added when standing in a room of about 65 degrees, and "thence it is necessary to use a reliable rennet extract." The jar may be covered with a woolen blanket or the like to keep the temperature uniform.

When coagulated, the whole mass is poured into a cheesecloth, which is either placed in a basket or hung up on four supports fixed for that purpose. Here it is left twelve hours to drain. Then the cloth is gathered together round the curd and placed in a square wooden box with perforated bottom and sides and a pressboard put on with weights, say a few stones, and if more weight is needed a small lever press. It is pressed for twelve hours and then kneaded by hand on dry cloth into a uniform stiff paste, and it requires experience to know the right consistency.

If it is too moist, new dry cloths are placed under it, and it is worked until dry enough. But if too dry, it is a sign that either too much rennet has been used or the curd has been pressed too much. In this case some new curd is added and carefully mixed with the other.

When of the right consistency, it is put into the molds, little tin cylinders of 2½ inches diameter and 3 inches high. As far as that goes, any little cup or tin can be used by unsoldering the top and bottom. After smoothing both ends it is taken out and salted on the outside by strewn the salt on both ends and lightly rolling them between the hands covered with salt.

They are then placed on a draining board of any kind that is handiest and left for twenty-four hours. In the drying room are lath shelves, on which smooth, dry straw is placed, and the cheeses are laid there without touching each other. They are turned often enough not to lose shape or stick to the straw, and in two or three weeks they are covered with their "first skin," which is when the white mold showing after five or six days turns into a blue mold. They are now taken to a cellar with similar shelves, where they are placed on end on the straw and turned every three or four days. After three or four weeks in this place red spots begin to appear, and the cheese is ready for the market. It takes six pounds of milk to one pound of cheese.

This cheese, like all kindred cheeses, is hard to produce uniform, unless special rooms are provided, and I describe the manufacture just to give an idea about the principle. Experimenting in the making does not cost much, as two or three gallons of milk is all that is required, and the outfit need hardly cost anything.—Monrad's A B C of Cheesemaking.

CHEESE MAKING

Simple folk who pride themselves upon their gastronomic taste are sometimes heard to speak scornfully of American cheeses, but perhaps in nine cases out of ten they eat and praise an excellent example of the foreign product a cheese that never crossed the Atlantic.

Camembert and Brie are the only soft cheeses that are imported in considerable quantities, and even they are manufactured in the United States. It is confessed that the native Camembert and Brie are not so good as the foreign article, but the cheesemakers of New York and New Jersey have come at length to produce admirable Roquefort and good imitations. If they may be so called, of many other famous foreign cheeses.

The French cheesemakers, with the conservatism characteristic of rural Europeans, have neglected to adapt their products to the American market.

The Brie cheese from abroad, for example, comes in a large disk that puts it beyond any but those who consume it in large quantities, whereas the native Brie is made in small cakes that may be purchased for family use.

The sale of Gorgonzola cheese, which is still imported, is much less than it would otherwise be if made in smaller parcels.

Only two or three English cheeses are now imported in large quantities, and the so-called English dairy cheese is a native product. Meanwhile enormous quantities of American cheeses are exported to Great Britain.

German and Swiss cheeses are imported here, though less successfully than some others.

As to the Italian cheeses, they are made without any pretense of concealment wherever there is a considerable Italian quarter, though the imitations are not liked by the Italians themselves, and cheap Italian cheeses are imported in great quantities. Parmesan is a great favorite with Italians, since it is cheap and in various ways useful. Limburger is imported here, as is Neufchâtel.

Well Cured Cheese. Cheese which is well cured and has good quality will contain about 37 per cent of fat, 25½ of casein and albumen, 8½ of sugar and ash, etc., and 34 of water. The flavor of the cheese will be well pronounced, but not rank. The body of the cheese should be firm and smooth, and moisture should not be visible on any part. The color should be uniform and is usually a yellowish white.

ONION SMUT.

Formalin and Gypsum Quicklime Successfully Used as Preventives.

The methods of the Ohio experiment station for the prevention of onion smut have been the use of formaldehyde and 40 per cent formaldehyde, commercially known as formalin.

To apply formalin use at the rate of a pound of commercial formalin in twenty-five to thirty-three gallons of water, or one ounce to one and a half or two gallons and apply with the drip attachment on the seed drill at the rate of 50 to 700 gallons of solution per acre for onion seed sowing (about one-fifth to one-fourth as much for field onions) or apply with a sprinker upon the scattered seeds until well moistened, then cover with earth promptly.

Apply gypsum, quicklime or stone lime, better the former, at the rate of 75 to 125 bushels per acre just before sowing on the freshly prepared soil. If applied by drill, harrowing will not be required; if broadcast, harrowing should precede planting.

These methods are sufficiently established to warrant general use on smut to soils devoted to onions.

To make a three-eighths or 37.5 per cent solution use one ounce commercial formalin in two and one-twelfth gallons of water, or a pound of formalin in thirty-three and one-third gallons of water.

To make a one-half or 50 per cent solution use an ounce of formalin in one and a half gallons of water or a pound in twenty-five gallons.

To make a three-fourths or 75 per cent solution use two ounces of formalin in two and one-twelfth gallons of water or a pound of formalin in sixteen and two-thirds gallons of water or two pounds in thirty-three and one-third gallons of water.

Since the formalin is a liquid which may be purchased in pint bottles a pint may be taken to be equal to a pound and a fluid ounce equal to an ounce named above. The one ounce, two ounce, four ounce and eight ounce bottles of the druggist deliver fluid ounces. An eight ounce or sixteen ounce graduate is very convenient in such work.

A Mellow Soil For Onions.

Most authorities say a yellow loam is the best soil. In my opinion the soil does not figure in the matter half as much as does its preparation. I have raised and seen crops raised on almost all kinds of soils, except possibly pure sand and all clay. One of the best crops I ever saw was raised on a gravelly bench in coarse gravel fit for concrete work. I have found in my experience that there is no kind which fills the bill like drained meadow land, either muck or peat. There are many reasons why this should be so, especially, peat land. It can be worked in the spring much earlier than most uplands, as it never gets muddy or bails up when worked. It is more porous, dries out quicker, is mellow and easier worked. Most authorities say work your soil down to a solid bed, but that has not been my experience. I have always found that the mellow I can get the bed the better the resulting crop. On a soil of this kind I have dug down between the rows where they were fifteen inches apart and found the earth literally filled with the fine fibrous roots of the onion, where in upland soil worked down hard you will rarely find them more than four inches from the plant. A peat soil is easier to work, easier to weed and, being free from stones, is easier to harvest and handle the crop. But a clear plat, like a clear soil in its natural state, is not fit to raise a first class onion. The peat being deficient in silica will grow large, soft onions deficient in color and quality. The addition of lime, coal ashes or sand in necessary quantities makes it an ideal soil in which to grow the crop. A muck soil if properly drained is equally good. Perhaps the next best soil is a sandy loam. My experience has been that with a properly prepared soil you will get as good a crop the second or third sowing as you will ever get. The onions are freer from insect pests than they will ever be again if you continue to sow onions.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Farmer and Manufacturer.

Every farmer should be a manufacturer and sell as little raw material off the farm as possible. By manufacturing beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, milk and many other products he can make two profits—for instance, that of the cattle raiser and the cattle feeder. Farmers can feed their own live stock at less cost than anybody else can, says an exchange.

Agricultural Notes.

When soft snails are troublesome in the garden, apply air slaked lime and wood ashes liberally.

Do not overfeed the young pigs when they begin to eat.

Left over garden seeds are uncertain things.

Some fruit man has floated a new strawberry with the name of "Ben Davis." It ought to be a stayer and a seller.

Since the hop is an all round feeder the fertilizer application should contain all the elements of plant food. Alfalfa leaves are especially valuable to the soil of the egg.

Co-operative creameries are proving successful in northeastern Pennsylvania.

The high price and brisk demand for lumber products have greatly increased the number of portable sawmills used in New England and the middle states, says American Cultivator.

Skin milk and corn meal are a good team in pig feeding.

Mud is a good seed potato to May.

THE SMALL FARMER.

What Specialties Are Profitable For Him in New England?

With the strenuous, intensive specialties of large farmers, as now practiced, it becomes a question of what specialties shall the small farmer engage in and a vital one for New England farmers, which one of their number discusses as follows in the Homestead: By small farmers I mean those who follow a mixed course of farming, keeping perhaps a few cows and selling a little butter, who keep two or three hogs, a few dozen hens, raise twenty-five to fifty bushels of potatoes, a few bushels of vegetables, fifty bushels of apples, an acre of corn and sell their products in local markets. By dint of close economy they manage to eke out a living from year to year, but lay up practically nothing for the year's effort and hard work. There are a good many men who answer to the above description in New England and who view the concentration practices of present day farming with a good deal of alarm and it seems to me, with good and well grounded reasons. It is a hard problem for those with limited means, who know only mixed farming and whose past habits and education fit them for nothing different. But this question has got to be met and decided sooner or later, and it behooves all such to grapple with this condition of things at once and not drift quietly on, hoping old times will return and old ways revive. Old time farming has gone by, and new farming methods must be speedily adopted. Now, what are some of the specialties small farmers may engage in?

Poultry Gives Quick Returns.

Poultry offers one good source and is not likely to be overdone for a long time to come. Small fruit can be made another source, and this, too, is in no danger of being overdone, as the demand for small fruit is growing constantly. Both of the above specialties will give almost immediate results and enable the farmer to reap his benefits almost from the start. Out of door vegetables offer another special which might be made very profitable by improved methods of cultivation with horsepower. The above named specialties could be subdivided and only a particular branch followed, as poultry for eggs only or early broilers or capons. This latter should be especially studied up by the young farmers without delay as offering one of the best paying specialties that can be adopted.

Fruit Specialties.

Strawberries offer a big paying special, and there are those who make this their only source of income and are making money at it. Raspberries and blackberries are another source and might go together, and cost but little to start with. Peaches and plums are already an exclusive and profitable specialty with many. A man living in central Massachusetts told me last summer that if he was a young man starting out in life anew he would make peaches his only branch, excluding all other lines of farming. Following this course of procedure, I have no doubt any one could make peaches a most decided success.

Vegetables That Pay.

Squashes, among the vegetables, offer one of the best paying specialties where conditions of soil are favorable, as prices are generally good and they are by no means a hard crop to raise. Onions, already a great special crop, are profitable, although some growers say "no money in onions," but I notice they stick to them. Table beets and parsnips are always easy to sell, profitable and easy to raise and good crops to ship to city markets. Carrots are one of the easiest and ought to be more extensively raised both for home use and city markets. I might enumerate many other lines to specialize on, but let this suffice for the present, and if it only sets the small farmer to thinking and devising a special branch of farming for his own particular practice my purpose is accomplished.

Fence For Poultry Yard.

Wire netting is very commonly employed by poultry keepers to fence their fowls in with, but, though economical and easy enough to string upon stakes, it has its disadvantages. For one thing, chickens will go under it unless a board extends along the whole length of the fence at the bottom or unless pegs have been driven every few inches to hold the bottom of the wire tightly

GOOD POULTRY FENCE.

to the ground. If the netting is used as division fences between yards and there are male birds in the different yards, it will be necessary to have a number of boards at the bottom to keep them from fighting each other.

All this can be very easily obviated, however, says an Ohio Farmer correspondent, by building a lath fence, such as is represented in the accompanying illustration, and it is not at all difficult of construction and will give a good appearance to any poultry house. It should be largely adopted, especially when a division fence is desired between two yards to keep cockerels from fighting.

Most Durable Wood.

Dr. von Schrenk finds that catalpa wood if cut from the living tree is one of the most durable timbers known. No fungus has yet been found that will grow in the dead wood. The wood of living trees is attacked by two fungi, one causing a soft rot, the other a brown rot.

SHEEP FEEDING.

Success in Colorado Has Aroused the Farmers of Kansas.

Colorado farmers are not to enjoy a monopoly in the business of fattening sheep for the market. The industry has spread to Kansas, where the farmers are bettering the instruction developed in the Cache la Poudre valley and at the State Agricultural college in Fort Collins.

"The fall of 1903," says one authority in the Drover's Telegram, a Kansas City publication, "will see Kansas farmers and stock feeders handling more sheep than for many a year." For two years sheep men have been favored with sensational prices for muttons. Last year the drought and consequent small supply of sheep on feed caused high prices, but this year the remarkable demand for mutton is causing the good values. "I should not be surprised," says the Telegram writer, "if the bulk of sheep fed in Kansas in the winter net their handlers 100 per cent profit on the investment. When it is considered that the sheep are out only four months at the longest, this figure at the rate of 400 per cent per annum. Why, if we could keep sheep in the lots all the year around, we Kansas farmers who are handling woolskins would soon be classed among the millionaires of the land."

It is anticipated that next fall will witness an exceptionally heavy demand for feeding sheep all over Kansas. The big operators who handle 10,000 to 20,000 head will be out for supplies as well as smaller farmers. A poor corn crop might result in this prediction being unfulfilled, but with a moderate yield of corn we will see Kansas forging to the front as a sheep feeding state. At the rate muttons are selling at present there is far more money in feeding sheep than in handling hogs, counting the loss by cholera oftentimes occasioned in the latter. From present indications there will be about twice as many sheep fed in Kansas next fall as were put in the lots the past season. This is an item of importance to Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and southern Colorado, the pastures which furnish the bulk of the sheep for feeding. The better demand for mutton is based on two factors. The first is the high price of beef, and the second is the better quality of mutton as the result of farm feeding upon alfalfa and grains.—Denver News.

Permanent Pasture For Sheep.

The value of a permanent pasture for sheep, says American Agriculturist, has frequently been overestimated. While it is undoubtedly true that a pasture of this kind will support more sheep than a temporary field of grass, it is also true that sheep should be utilized largely in cleaning up stubble fields, eating rape sown in oats in the spring and running in cornfields after the husking. By this means fertility is much more evenly and profitably distributed than if the sheep were kept in one field all the time.

HINTS FOR THE FEEDER.

If we have been so fortunate as to have many more lambs than ewes and some are not supplied with milk, we aid the ewe by feeding the lambs cow's milk, good Jersey milk, so as to push them right along and get them on the market as early as possible.

I have used for the past few years what I call a lamb feeder, says R. E. Roberts of Wisconsin. It is a tin pail with a tight fitting cover that will hold one gallon of milk. On one side are three spouts soldered on near the bottom of the pail and extending outward as high as the top of the pail, made so that the rubber nipples can be put on. By feeding lambs a few times from a bottle, which is more convenient to teach them at first, they quickly learn to be on hand for their milk when they see you coming with the pail. Give them all they will take of this Jersey milk every morning and evening. By feeding in this way they get no setback, but grow equal to the best ones.

Clover Hay For Young Stock.

The grains are deficient in lime and mineral value, while clover is rich in those materials. Corn contains 10 per cent of water and clover hay 15 per cent. Of the dry matter corn has but 1½ per cent of ash (lime, magnesia, potash, soda, etc.), while clover has 6 per cent. Clover hay contains over 12 per cent of protein and corn 10½. Corn is rich in starch and fat, however, containing twice as much as clover. Clover hay has more crude fiber than the grain; hence is less valuable in that direction. While many farmers have always made clover hay a specialty in feeding adults, yet it is more valuable for young stock than may be supposed.—Home and Farm.

Dried Blood For Steers.

Dried blood was used in a feeding experiment with steers in Iowa last year, commencing with one-tenth of a pound per head per day and gradually increasing until the steers were each receiving a full pound per day in connection with fifteen pounds of corn gradually increased to twenty-five pounds of cornmeal per day. There would seem to be no reason why this dried blood might not prove a very acceptable addition to our list of dairy feeds and perhaps could be fed by commencing very moderately up to half a pound a day.

Feeding Draft Horses.

A large draft horse in ill health may have twenty pounds of good hay and when working needs but twelve to fourteen pounds when oats are fed in abundance to furnish the required nitrogenous matters to repair waste of tissue. We also find in such cases that the feeding of dried blood meal is wonderfully effective.

GEMS IN VERSE

We Two.
Oh, that we two were Maying
Down the stream of the soft spring
breeze,
Like children with violets playing
In the shade of the whispering trees.
Oh, that we two sat dreaming
On the award of some sheep trimm'd
down,
Watching the white mist stealing
Over river and mead and town.
Oh, that we two lay sleeping
In our nest in the churchyard sod,
With our limbs at rest on the quiet earth's
bosom,
And our souls at home—with God!
—Kingsley.

Pleeking of a Flower Frees Its Soul.

A tulip and a violet were growing side by side.
The violet lay lowly. The tulip flaunted
wide
Her coarse, plebeian petals, coquetting
with the sun,
Her cheeks with heightened color at the
notice she had won
Through beauty's dower.

A maiden passed along that way, seeking
fragrant bloom—
A little maid of charity—she helped to
cheer the doom
Of dreary army hospitals where dying
soulders lay.

Wounded with the memories of the men
they strove to slay
By British power.

Not a single glance gave she to the tulip
bold;
Tenderly she felt among the tangled moss
and mold
To where the little violet was hiding, all
unseen.

But pouring forth her perfume with her
wonted modest mien,
Self heedless flower.

Her body bruised and broken, the violet
lay dead
Within the maiden's grasp, and then the
tulip said:
"You foolish little flower, 'tis plain as
plain can be
You should have asserted more of self.
Just look at me!
I never knew."

The tulip hung there until it rotted on its
withered stem.
The dying soldiers smiled, while souls of
violet waited them
To realms where waves of fragrance from
God's own presence roll,
For the petals in the body, but the perfume
is in the soul.

Of a flower.
—New York Journal.

The English of Our Sires.

I love the English of our sires; it gives me
cheer enough
To read their virile words and try to
spell the tough.
I love to view the lettery maze and wan-
der there, although
How I will e'er emerge from it I hardly
know.

O'er verbal fields on mountain sides my
weary way I plough
And often reach surprising ends, although
I know no knight
Yet still the phrase and verbal maze I
journey, phrase through,
Although the spelling knocks me out, no
matter what I do.

I love the English of our sires; I give it
heartily praise.
Although its spelling must at times the
lender's aid
I do not stand with those who mouth and
rant and groan and shriek
And find no language strong enough their
dire bladin to speak.

The language that our fathers wrote is
sweet as bells of sleigh,
And we should give the makers praise or
give them ninety deigh.
And if we cannot spell with grace there's
yet one comfort, eke
To write the stuff the way it sounds and
spell it as we please.

I love the English of our sires; I make the
statement straight,
And I have loved it since the time I
spelled it on my slat.

Though some on slight, and some cannot
spell the careful method neat,
Although they wrestle long and hard, peti-
tion on their knees,
Yet still I bear upon my way my queer
linguistic freight.

And, come the worst or come the best,
still am quite elate,
For one glad orthographic rule I've seized
by slow degrees—
If an word hard to spell, why, spell it
as you please.

—Alfred J. Waterhouse in New York
Times.

O Living Sea.

Resplendent living of the sky,
True worshiper of thine am I;
And often when the inspired east,
With radiant forehead, sacred priest,
Frolics throned on clouds, or at west,
In robes of gold and purple dressed,
Receives thee at his doors a guest,
My head will bow, my heart will burn
With might; with might thy spirit yearns.

A solemn joy, a blessed fear,
All tides of heavenly air and cheer,
Through my flooded bosom run
And sing thy claim, O living sun!

Earth and man's nature are thy lyre,
And when with hand of golden fire
Thou sweepest it, O bard divine,
Out leap the grass blades, notes of thine;

The towering trees and clustering groves,
The birds that in them sing their loves;
All flowers that bloom, all buds that
swell.

These organs tell of the story told
Of nature's eternal miracle.
These are thy music, echoing sweet
Where'er in all worlds light and heat,
With water, earth and ether meet.
Life is thy art, whose mighty span
Reaches from weeds to thinking man;

Bloom of the rose or maiden's cheek,
Light of the heavens or eyes that speak,
The sparrows pipe Beethoven's tune,
The evening and morning's rune.
All forms, all beauty, all desire,
Are echoes of thy thrilling lyre.

—David A. Wasson.

Old Irish Battle Hymn.

Above the thunder crasher,
Around the lightning flashes,
Our heads are heaped with ashes,
But thou, God, art high!

Daring Holdups

Perils That Confront a Railroad Express Messenger.

How a Quick Witted Man Foiled a Band of Thieves—The Man Who Slept on Duty.

Since the railroad has penetrated the far west it has had to contend against the train robber, and the struggle between the bandits and the roads has been long and picturesque and one in which many lives have been sacrificed, and in that struggle, which is by no means ended, the express messenger has played an important part. The railroads have wisely adopted the policy in late years of concealing from the public the amount of their losses through robbery, as it was discovered that such information excited the cupidity of criminals and was soon followed by another robbery.

On June 7, 1890, a Northern Pacific train was held up at Salem, N. D., by four masked men. The quick witted messenger, immediately upon hearing the shots that are preliminary to every robbery by a gang, locked everything of value in the safe, put out the lights and left the car. Finding the express car deserted and failing to discover the messenger, the bandits left it and turned their attention to the mail car. No wiser course could have been followed by the messenger solicited for the safety of the money in his charge.

Two robberies that resulted in the death of the men in charge of the express cars were that of a New York Central train near Rochester Feb. 21, 1892, by a lone highwayman, who broke into the car unaided, grabbed what plunder he could reach, then killed the messenger, and that at Loneley Hammock, Fla., on May 21, when four men held up a Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West train, murdered the messenger, wounded his assistant and plundered the car. The resourcefulness of the messenger on a St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha train which was robbed near Kesota Junction, Minn., on July 1, 1892, saved his company a large amount. Before the robbers broke into his car he gave the most valuable of the money packages to a friend who was riding with him and asked him to sit on them.

On May 17, 1871, the express car running between Cincinnati and Pittsburg was robbed of \$70,000. When the train arrived at Columbus, O., the messenger, George Bradley, was found on the couch in his car with a chloroform saturated sponge on his breast. After he had been revived he said that upon leaving Cincinnati he had arranged his packages and gone to sleep as usual. He declared that he knew nothing of the robbery and was not aware that he had been chloroformed. His story was apparently sincere, and the fact



THE MESSENGER WAS SHOT DEAD.

that he had been pulled from the car unconscious seemed to prove his sincerity.

But the suspicious detective sent to investigate first consulted physicians to ascertain the effect of chloroform on a sleeping man. It was the opinion of the doctors that the first effect would be to wake the sleeper, and, as the messenger was clear on the point that he had not been conscious of the administration of the drug, the officer shadowed him. Working on another tack, it was found that the suspect had a brother, Theodore, who had once been a messenger, but who was at the time of the robbery out of work. This brother, it was learned, had been in Columbus on May 17. From that place he was followed to Chicago, where he was secretly married to a girl named Nellie Howland, who later became widely known as a variety actress. The two, accompanied by a brother of the girl, began to spend money very freely in celebrating the nuptials. On the following day it was learned that Bradley had purchased three tickets to a town in Canada. A detective was

told to the railroad station, and when the train came to take the train Bradley was arrested.

In the prisoner's overcoat pocket \$7,000 was found, and stowed about his person was \$9,000 more, and in a valise which he had left at his hotel \$15,000 in large bills was discovered hidden between the false sides.

Forced to a confession, Theodore Bradley attempted to shoulder the entire responsibility for the robbery, but he finally broke down and told of his brother's complicity in the crime, explaining that the messenger's share of the plunder was buried at Columbus.

While the detectives in their wide experience are perfectly justified in taking a somewhat cynical and skeptical view of the probity of messengers, it happens now and then that they are entirely mistaken in their suspicions. A case like that of Ben Shipley arises at intervals to illustrate the fallibility of trained thief hunters. Shipley was a messenger on the Atchison and Ne-



A CHLOROFORMED SPONGE WAS ON BRADLEY'S BREAST.

braska railway early in the seventies, with a run from Atchison, Kan., to Lincoln, Neb. On his arrival at Lincoln one day it was found that \$1,200 was missing from the safe. In the Atchison office the records were perfectly straight, there was no suspicion of the Lincoln officials, and the detectives soon settled upon the messenger as the thief. Shipley was discharged from the service, and a "shadow" was placed on his trail. He tried to find employment, but the doors of every office were closed against him. At last he became a common laborer in a railway grading gang.

At the end of four years a second robbery occurred on Shipley's old run, in exactly the same way that the first had. A dragnet was put out this time by the officials and detectives, and in it was caught the company's agent at Falls City, Neb. When he was arraigned for the second robbery, he confessed to having committed the first.

Old Dick Ivers was one of the first express messengers to run on the Missouri Pacific road after it began to be extended west of St. Louis. He had been a river expressman, running from St. Louis down to New Orleans, and no one would have said that he couldn't take care of himself and any amount of treasure placed in his care. But he did fail. His car was entered and robbed just after leaving Pleasant Hill, Mo., while he was peacefully sleeping.

Now, the idea that Ivers could sleep through the robbery of his car seemed altogether preposterous to the express officials, and they sent out a detective from St. Louis to take him in charge, pending investigation. But that programme did not please Ivers, for he was as anxious as the company to find the clever robbers. He suspected that two men from Pleasant Hill were the thieves, and when the St. Louis detective arrived to take him in charge he reversed the order, taking the detective into camp and dragging him off to investigate the men whom Ivers suspected. After a chase of two weeks and more, meanwhile eluding and defying the officers sent out by the railroad officials, the old messenger found the men he hunted, forced a confession from them and handed them over to the law for punishment.

And then old Dick Ivers went back to surrender to the company detectives. In what manner he was rewarded for his extraordinary zeal is not recorded, but it is certain that he did not lose his job.

It was the custom of express companies for a long time when making deliveries of money packages in a city to send a single man on foot to do the work. This afforded a splendid opportunity for the clever robber. Early in the sixties in St. Louis a man named Miller was employed by a company to deliver in the city. One day a package arrived addressed to a supposititious lawyer in an office near the company's building. Miller was given this and a number of other packages to carry to their destinations. The "lawyer" had taken an office on the top floor of a very old building that held few tenants, and as Messenger Miller entered to deliver the package the door was slammed and locked, the messenger was knocked down and bound, and his packages were opened. The haul for the clever crooks was a good one, as that office was the first to be visited on Miller's round. Since then two men have been assigned to delivery routes,

PHANTOM HAUNTS FARM.

Strange Happenings in a House in Yorkshire, England.

Uncanny happenings continue to thrill the villagers of Bierley, in Yorkshire, England.

The tenant of the "haunted" farm, Mr. Leybourne, appears to believe in a supernatural agency as firmly as an eminent literary man once did in the Cock Lane ghost.

A sturdy gamekeeper stated that he had seen a kitchen chair topple over four times in succession and then fall on the floor, all with no visible external stimulus.

But the "ghost's" behavior toward the farmer and his wife is most deserving of reprobation. It pelted Mr. Leybourne with articles, dragged clothes and pillows from the beds and piled them in a heap and put the whole house in confusion.

The farmer is said to have been expelled into leveling his gun at the distant, visible on one occasion, but refrained from firing.

Meanwhile tables and chairs still move about the premises, and from the noises heard daily one might suppose that the lineal descendants of the mysterious disturbers of the Wesley's house were in possession.

RESCUED IN MIDAIR.

Daring Deed of William Ellis at Niagara Bridge.

The recent death of William Ellis of Niagara Falls recalls one of the most daring deeds in the annals of the mighty cataract. In 1848 Ellis saved four men from a terrible death. It was at the time when the first bridge was being thrown across the Niagara on the side of the lower steel arch, where the famous railway suspension bridge stood for many years. Connection had been made between the mighty cliffs, and the engineers and the workmen under them had drawn over cables, on which they had erected crude platforms.

There were two of these, and one afternoon when several men were far out on these platforms working on the structure a terrible tornado swept down the gorge.

The men near the cliffs hastened to shore, but far out toward the center the wind had swung one of the platforms across the other. Some portions were torn away, and beyond the open spaces hung four men, swinging back and forth 150 feet above the river, expecting every minute that they would be torn from their hold and drop to death on the rocks far below or fall victims of the mighty flood that at this point pours into the whirlpool rapids at almost fifty miles an hour.

Just at that moment, Niagara's grand old man, was one of the engineers. He realized that if the men out on the cables were to be saved the rescue must be speedy. He called for some man to volunteer to go out in the old iron basket, now in the possession of the Buffalo Historical society, to try to rescue the men.

All were anxious to have the men saved, but the majority dreaded going far out from the cliffs on the cables, which might any moment be torn from their anchorages and dropped into the chasm. But there was one man who, despite the danger, stepped forward. That man was William Ellis.

"Will you go, Bill?" asked Engineer Huilett. Ellis simply bowed his head and made his way to the basket. He was given a short ladder, and as he was let out from the bank he was cautioned to take only one run in at a time.

Down the slender cable way the basket sped. The wind roared and the rain seemed trying to drown the men who stood about. Out, farther out, well



ELLIS RAISED THE LADDER.

along toward the center, the old iron basket shot. To the man farthest out Mr. Ellis directed his way.

When he approached the place where the men were hanging, he stretched out the ladder, and the man slid into the basket, which was hauled toward the bank. But Mr. Ellis did not pass the other men. Notwithstanding he had been told to rescue one at a time, they all begged so hard that he had not the heart to let them stay there a minute longer than possible, so that when the basket was again pulled toward the shore it contained five men, four of whom owed their lives to William Ellis.

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW.

Alva Agee's Views of the Cow For the Great Mass of Farmers.

In the issue of Jan. 15 I tried to show that harm had been done a great mass of American farmers by the teaching that a cow should be a mere machine for the production of milk. I stated that specialists in dairying and specialists in beefmaking had carried some breeds of cattle with them to such points of development that these cattle do almost perfectly the work they want done. They convert feed into milk and butter only, or into beef only. This is business for the specialists—they use skill and get what they want. Between them is a vast number of men who should not be specialists. On their farms they need some live stock, and of that number there should be a few cows that will pay a profit on their feed in dairy products and will furnish calves that can be grazed and fed with profit. Then there are less plowing and more farm nature.

"It is sinful to Fawn." But—That delightful philosopher, Mrs. Wiggins of the Cabbage Patch, says that "It is sinful to fuss," but now comes Brother Lighty, a specialist of high degree, and says things in his ardent that will not bear critical analysis. He begins by calling the dual purpose cow a "will-o'-the-wisp," forgetting that she is the foundation on which the specialists have built, and then proposes to "get at the bottom facts" by reasoning from the following misstatement: "The profitable dairy cow is the cow that will convert a certain amount of feed into dairy products at the least expense. The beef cow is the one that converts her feed into porthouse and sirloin, rounds and such other cuts as will bring the butcher big money. Now the dual purpose cow would be expected to perform both of these operations at the same time." This is atrocious. There is no claim that the animal which retains the ability to perform the original functions of a cow—furnish meat and milk—can excel or equal either the wedged shaped milk producer or the blocky beef producer in its one specialty.

A Narrow View in a Large World. But it is preposterous that specialists in milk production and specialists in beef production after taking the cow and breeding her for a single purpose to the point where she has no other value at all should affirm that the great mass of farmers between these two extremes have no animal that can perform the natural functions of a cow in producing milk and meat and that this great mass of people must accept one of these two extremes as the type to be kept on their farms. It is a narrow view. The world is large. The dairyman, comprising possibly 3 or 4 per cent of the farmers, need their highly specialized milk producing machine. The specialists in cattle feeding need their type of animal. A huge number of men between these extremes need a few cows on the farm that will pay their way in milk and butter while producing calves for grazing and feeding, thus checking the tendency to plow too much and to sell everything off the farm.—Alva Agee in National Stockman.

Sheep Men Encouraged. There is a very general feeling among sheep men now that they are going to have their inning. The world status of the sheep industry warrants that feeling among American stock masters. The industry in Australia seems sadly demoralized from the repeated droughts, so that both the wool and mutton product from there is going to be a small factor in the world's markets for a few years at least. The greatest incubus on the sheep industry today is the crude, irregular, unsystematic and circuitous method of marketing wool. Australia became the leader in wool production not on account of the superior quality of the wool, but her superior method of marketing. The man who can establish a uniform method of preparing wool for market and a system of direct marketing from producer to manufacturer will deserve rank among the great captains of industry.—Ohio Farmer.

String Beans. String beans are among the most popular of early spring vegetables. Their value depends largely on having them early, and for this reason they should be sown as soon as there is a reasonable probability of immunity from frost. Sow every two weeks thereafter for general use. For the earliest crops sandy soil and a southern exposure should be sought. The soil should be well prepared and well fertilized. It is useless to try to force early vegetables in poor soil.

News and Notes. Backache, elbow grease and just a little more manure are the price of onions. There are two classes of farmers who should never think of raising onions, the lazy and the slovenly, says an American Agriculturist correspondent. A new position, that of farmers' institute specialist, has been created in the government's office of experiment stations, and Professor John Hamilton, now secretary of agriculture in Pennsylvania, has been appointed to fill it. An increasing demand for first class horses is reported. At the Montana station seed grain treated with one pint of formalin to forty gallons of water produced crops almost free from smut. Twentieth century dairying includes the cow that will pay her owner 100 cents on the dollar. The lime, salt and sulphur wash for scale is being largely adopted in the east and south. Last year about 2,700 farmers' institutes were held in forty-four states and were attended by over 800,000 persons.

ABORTION IN DAIRY COWS.

Good Sanitary Care of Stables and Cows the Only Remedy.

I firmly believe that there is only one way to do with abortion in herds, and that is to grin and bear it and try to outlast the trouble, says John Gould in the Michigan Farmer. My belief is founded upon observation and inquiry from one end of the dairy belt to the other and the experience of some of the most able veterinarians in this country. Disinfecting, isolation and the like are simply impossible on the dairy farms of this country. To eradicate a germ disease in a twenty-year-old barn is more than whitewash and burning sulphur in a kettle can accomplish. Abortifug cows should be washed and sprayed with carbolic acid or listerine solution, but it is for their own benefit, not the herd at large. While it probably is a germ disease, hanging up bits of "fatty" about the stable or feeding "stock foods" will not head off or cure the trouble. The fact is that cows abort with very few symptoms of coming trouble, usually none at all, and the loss of a feed is rare, and they are ready to breed within a few days or weeks. This has been noticed (not all ways following) that a cow that aborts while in milk usually bears up, but if nearly or quite dry when the mishap occurs freshens up and gives a fair mess, more than enough to pay her keep, and there is a chance for future usefulness.

The evidence against the germ theory is its complete disappearance after having run a certain course in a dairy, its attacks on cattle far away on grass and even the two-year-old heifers and then disappearing as suddenly as it came, usually running a fast race at the start and then as suddenly disappearing, though generally gradually diminishing. Scientists seem to be positive that it is of germ origin and germ dissemination, but despite all claims of the vendors of germ killers and abortion specifics, no germ has ever been isolated or any cultures obtained. Even the great Nocard, who has made a twenty years' study of the matter, has nothing definite to report or even to found a plausible theory upon. How much credence should then be given to a "discovery" whose author has not even a claim to scientific research.

There is only one remedy, good sanitary care of the stables and of the cow. Feed good, substantial foods, with some oil meal. Fatten, possibly, the old cows, and after a few months breed the others again. A few will not breed, and beef is their portion.

Getting Together. Good work has been accomplished by the Philadelphia Milk Shippers' union, according to American Agriculturist. No better illustration is needed than the agreement recently made with the exchange to fix the price of milk for each month of the year. There has been a gratifying willingness on the part of dealers and the exchange to meet producers in conference for the discussion of the situation. It is a well known fact that no big enterprise can succeed without organization. When farmers get together and stand up for their rights, their voice will be heard every time. There has been in the past too much speculation in the milk business and not infrequently to the disadvantage of the producers, but farmers and dealers are getting together at last and co-operating for their mutual good.



In a recent issue we called attention to the fact that good dairy blood could be had at very reasonable figures and cited a sale of Ohio Jersey cattle as an example, says Stockman and Farmer. Some of our Jersey friends thought the prices given therein were too low and want to know if we have heard of other sales. Yes, we have heard of them, but they are not representative of the average, but of the exceptional, in Jersey sales. We did not cite them because of this and because they do not illustrate our point, that good dairy blood in the form of yearling heifers and young cows can be had at comparatively little extra expense over grades. We say comparatively little—that is, compared with prices for beef bred cattle. Can any one say that this is not true? Can any one say why pure bred dairy cattle should not have their inning some day and sell as well as beef cattle have sold during the past three years, leaving out the extremes in both cases?

But as to the correctness of our example. Leaving out the extremes, such as Cooper's and Hood's sales, and also those in which the average was too low to be reported, and taking thirteen of the average kind, we find that for 52¢ head the average price was \$95.57. And this we believe to be even above the average at which the kind of stock we have described has sold, but no matter, it is not much above the value of a good grade milk cow. We say again that the present is a good time for a dairyman to invest, because it is a cheap time and the prospects for the dairy industry are good.

Keep Up Your Herd. Rather than to select better calves from good cows and raise them, many farmers depend on buying cows when they need them to increase the herd or replace those turned off, and for just this reason some farmers never have more than two or three good dairy cows in the herd, says V. M. Couch. Then, again, a good many who raise their own stock never take any pains to secure the services of a good bull. It matters not the kind of a bull used so long as they get the cow with calf. Either buy and have a good bull of your own or else secure the services of one somewhere.

Good Sanitary Care of Stables and Cows the Only Remedy. I firmly believe that there is only one way to do with abortion in herds, and that is to grin and bear it and try to outlast the trouble, says John Gould in the Michigan Farmer. My belief is founded upon observation and inquiry from one end of the dairy belt to the other and the experience of some of the most able veterinarians in this country. Disinfecting, isolation and the like are simply impossible on the dairy farms of this country. To eradicate a germ disease in a twenty-year-old barn is more than whitewash and burning sulphur in a kettle can accomplish. Abortifug cows should be washed and sprayed with carbolic acid or listerine solution, but it is for their own benefit, not the herd at large. While it probably is a germ disease, hanging up bits of "fatty" about the stable or feeding "stock foods" will not head off or cure the trouble. The fact is that cows abort with very few symptoms of coming trouble, usually none at all, and the loss of a feed is rare, and they are ready to breed within a few days or weeks. This has been noticed (not all ways following) that a cow that aborts while in milk usually bears up, but if nearly or quite dry when the mishap occurs freshens up and gives a fair mess, more than enough to pay her keep, and there is a chance for future usefulness.

THE MARCH WIND

O H, I'm happy when the bitter March wind blows. Though it puts a pinkish glitter on my nose. For I know the merry twister Of the robins in their glee. Soon shall open the day for me, And I know the sturdy (rocks) Will be playing hoos pocus With the peets presently!

Oh, I hail the March winds gladly, Though they treat Maid and matron rather badly In the street! From the stables where they sadly Linger now and ruminate, Growing fuzzy as they wait, All the lambs and colts and heifers Soon will rush to greet the zephyrs Swooping down across the state.



Oh, the March winds that go tearing In full swing, Ne'er respecting, never sparing, Anything. Start the grave professor swearing As they whisk by his hat away! I behold their wilful play While he madly hurries after, And my heart is filled with laughter Forty-seven times a day.

Oh, the March winds that come ripping Of the seas, That go howling through the shipping At the quays. Have an angry way of nipping At the gentle maiden's nose. But in every blast that blows There's a promise for the lover And the faith that lifts the cover Where the dandelion grows. —S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Real Thing. Napoleon was ruminating on Elba. "I wonder," he mused, "why they call me Corporal Violet." "Probably," asserted the guard, "because they think you are the whole bunch." "Right," exclaimed the emperor, "and that is why Louis XVIII. can't afford to pay for me." Laughing at their expensive mistake, he fell to thinking how much cheaper it would have been to call him a daisy. —New York Herald.

Very Disturbing. One evening Esther's sister put her hair up in curl papers. Esther, who is three years old, made no complaint until during the night her mamma found her sitting up in bed trying to take down her hair.

"What's the matter, Esther?" asked mamma. "Oh," complained the little girl, "these papers bother my pillow so I can't sleep!"—Little Chronicle.

Innocent Tommy. Mr. Callow—What a funny little hole in the sofa! It looks like some one had been boring. Tommy—Maybe you did it, Mr. Callow.

Mr. Callow—If Tommy—Yes, I heard sister say you were a bore.—Chicago News.

Reduced. "Have you heard why Wrightington's new novel is so popular with the ladies?" "Because there's a thrill in every chapter!" "No; because it has 480 pages, reduced from 500"—Judge.

Borrowing Trouble. Mildred (a college girl, to her roommate)—Katharine, if you will lend me \$10 I shall be everlastingly indebted to you. Katharine (who speaks from experience)—I don't doubt it.—Smart Set.

The Other Extreme. Towne (reading)—"Headquarters for three dollar pants." Well, that's queer. Browne—What's queer about it? Towne—I always thought three dollar pants were designed for other quarters.—Philadelphia Press.

Why? "Why did Miss Spencer refuse to elope with you?" "She declared that she could not bear the odor of gasoline."—St. Louis Star.

Nothing in It. "Shall I brain him?" cried a hater, and the victim's courage fell. "You can't; it is a freshman. Just hit him on the head."—Sphinx.

Most Essential. "What do you consider most necessary for a literary aspirant?" "Unfailing optimism."—Chicago Post.

"Great Head For Medicine."



—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hadn't the Heart. "Oh, dearest, will you see me?" Interrupting him she said, "I haven't the heart to do it." Quite erect she held her head. "I haven't the heart to do it." She repeated with a blush. "I've seen you had pushed the heart; The heart I needed for a push." —F. P. Fister in New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, E. C. R.

Meets at Hall, Police Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleau, N. O. Chief; Fred Foster, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank P. Melon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Str. Harb.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of E.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanson, G. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—C. W. Hanson, Com. Wm. P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Charles E. Odorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jeanness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Herwin, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homstead Ale

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN DRINKS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. MARCH 24.

NEW YORK..... 5 42' MOON RISES 08 10 A. M.
NEW YORK..... 6 00' MOON SETS..... 10 45 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY..... 12 16' FULL MOON..... 18 35 P. M.

LAST QUARTER, April 19th, 9h. 30m., evening, W.
NEW MOON, March 29th, 3h. 20m., evening, W.
FIRST QUARTER, April 4th, 5h. 51m., evening, W.
FULL MOON, April 11th, 7h. 19m., evening, E.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 24.—Forecast for New England: Clearing and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh northwest winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 8, and 7 to 9 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1903.

CITY BRIEFS.

The sun is welcome. This is Green Independence day. Las Palmas Cigars at Stitch Ban. It is nearly three weeks to Easter. The fish will bite one week from today.

The sun set at just six o'clock on Tuesday.

Parasols are not in the show windows yet.

Peas have already been planted in early soil.

The sun has "crossed the line," so the storm is over.

Driver Hoyt still holds the fort at the Chemical house.

Have your shoes repaired by Jovy Malt, 34 Congress street.

Someone coins the new word "autocade." Was Pennell it?

Born—In this city, March 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gray, a son.

Street Commissioner Hett is having the crosswalks put in decent condition.

People are already beginning to look over bicycles, with a view to purchasing.

Born—In Dorchester, Mass., March 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Hill, a son.

The big British steamer Heim arrived from the Provinces today with a cargo of soft coal.

Easter sale and entertainment at Court street Christian church this evening. Tickets 10 cents.

Reports from the North country are to the effect that the snow is practically out of the woods.

Croup instantly relieved Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

Special cars will run through to York on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week for the Music hall patrons.

The military companies are busy just now with the preliminary inspections preparatory to the annual inspection.

Another large piece of machinery was hauled through the streets to the Rockingham County Light and Power plant on Tuesday.

Portsmouth people who own cottages at the beaches have been visiting their property and planning improvements for the coming months.

The Ladies' Social circle meets in the Universalist vestry this Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. A business meeting will be held at four o'clock.

The help in the department of steam engineering at the navy yard are each taking a day off, on account of a lack of funds to keep the work up.

The little steamer Sam Adams came in from the Isles of Shoals this morning, bringing in Capt. Oscar Laighton, the genial boniface of Appledore island.

Portsmouth liquor dealers are kicking over the provision in the license bill which compels them to close their places at ten at night—Concord Patriot.

While doing your spring cleaning, have your carpets and rugs thoroughly cleansed by the new steaming and cleansing process of Earl H. Dearborn, successor to C. L. Simpson, Water street. Orders may be left at Thomas Lester's and Philbrick's Pharmacy. Tel. con.

STATE CHAMPIONS.

The Woods Brothers are still state champions in basketball and they stand ready to defend the title against all comers.

A BAD, BAD BOY.

His Actions Cause Him to Be Brought Before the City Marshal.

The police were called upon recently to investigate a most unusual complaint. It seems that the mother of a four-year-old youngster was shocked one day to see her child enter the house clad only in his little undershirt and shivering with the cold. Upon questioning her child the mother learned that he had been coaxed to the shore of the North pond by the nine-year-old son of a neighbor and there stripped of his clothes. "He was going to throw me in the water, but I cried and ran away," was the way the little one told it to his mother.

The police were promptly notified of the occurrence and brought the bad boy before the marshal. He denied all intentions of wrong doing, however, and was dismissed with a talking to.

The same bad boy went into a neighbor's not long since and told the woman of the house that his mother had sent him over to ask her to come over and hang out her clothes for her, as she was sick in bed. The obliging neighbor did as requested, leaving the bad boy to look after her little one. When she returned from her wild goose errand the bad boy was missing, as was also a child's bank containing several dollars in change.

APRIL TWENTY-SEVENTH.

New P. A. C. Club House Will Probably Be Dedicated On That Date.

Work on the new Portsmouth Athletic club building on Court street is being rapidly pushed and fast nearing completion.

If present plans are carried out, the dedication of the new home will take place on the evening of April 27. On that date George F. Hall, the well known comedian, who is a great favorite with the P. A. C. boys, brings his new play to Music hall and the boys will attend the performance in a body.

After the show Mr. Hall and the male members of the company will accompany the boys to the new club house, where a big banquet will be served and a pleasing program carried out. It bids fair to be a red letter occasion in the annals of the Portsmouth Athletic club.

KICKED IN THE FACE.

Young Jimmie O'Brien the Victim of a Bad Accident.

A thirteen-year-old boy named Jimmie O'Brien was the victim of a bad accident on Tuesday. Young O'Brien works at the Schurman farm on the Trotting Park road. He was fooling about a horse, when the animal kicked him in the face.

The boy was picked up unconscious and for a while it was thought he was dead. Dr. Luce, who was summoned, restored the youth to consciousness and then took a dozen or more stitches in a gaping wound in the face.

The nose was broken and most of the teeth in one jaw were knocked out.

VALUABLE HORSE DEAD.

Street Commissioner Hett Loses Octarara, a Mare That He Had Recently Refused \$1000 For.

Street Commissioner Hett met with a considerable loss on Tuesday evening, when his valuable bay mare Octarara died at Maplewood farm. She was in foal, by Idollita, and the colt died also.

Octarara was foaled in 1892, by Dictator and Katima. She was bred by H. C. McDowell & Son, Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Hett had recently refused an offer of one thousand dollars for the mare.

LARGELY SIGNED.

A petition was circulated here on Tuesday recommending the appoint-

ment of Rufus N. Elwell of Exeter for a position on the state license commission, and it was largely signed.

AIDED PRESIDENT'S FLIGHT.

"Sam" Sides Claims Reward Is Due Him From Venezuela Since 1860.

Samuel Sides, a well known resident of this city, has commissioned Louis Goldschmidt, United States consul at La Guayra, to recover from the Venezuelan government an alleged long standing claim.

Mr. Sides followed the sea for many years, and in 1860 sailed from Philadelphia for La Guayra on the bark White Wing. When his vessel arrived at that port a rebellion against the government was in progress, and the president of the republic was about to give himself up to the insurgents when a scheme was devised to get him away.

A member of the firm of Bolton & Co., to whom the vessel was consigned, came aboard the vessel and took the mate ashore with him. The next morning, according to Mr. Sides, the mate returned to the vessel, and calling him and another sailor, named Jack Wilson, aside, asked them if they would stand by him in a perilous undertaking. Both men readily agreed. That day the president, whose name Mr. Sides thinks was Blanco, was brought aboard the bark, and that night the mate and two hardy sailors set out in an open boat with him for Porto Cabello.

The departure was taken shortly before midnight on Friday, and the following Sunday afternoon Porto Cabello was reached. The president was highly pleased and each one of the party was given \$40 for spending money. The Venezuelan said that the service was worth a great amount to him, and that each man should receive \$1000 for his services.

The next morning the president left for Caracas. After remaining at Porto Cabello for a few days the mate and the two sailors were taken on a gunboat back to La Guayra, but before they could get aboard the bark the insurgents caused the gunboat to turn about and return to Porto Cabello, where the party remained for three weeks, until the government forces captured La Guayra, when they returned to their vessel. Neither Mr. Sides nor his companions got the \$1000 promised them.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Celia, wife of Burpee Woods, was held from her late home on Rogers street Tuesday afternoon, Rev. George W. Gile, pastor of the Middle street church, officiating. Many members of Storer Relief corps and Union Rebekah lodge were present. Interment was in Harmony Grove cemetery.

PAY IT EARLY.

Let every man who hopes for salvation remember his faithful dog and see to it that the license tax is paid early. The man who cannot afford to pay the tax on his dog ought not to keep one, and the man who will allow his dog to be killed sooner than settle the license fee is too mean to live.

THE TARLTON WILL.

The will of Jennie P. Tarlton of New Castle makes a number of bequests to relatives and friends, and provides that any residue be divided equally between the Congregational church of New Castle and the Ladies' Industrial circle of that town.

WHIST PARTY.

The local branch of the New England Order of Protection held a whist party at their hall on Tuesday evening, prizes being awarded to Mrs. San Juan Gray, Mrs. C. A. Plumstead, Mrs. Joseph Carl, Frank W. Smith, E. H. Drake, Harrie M. Foote.

FAKES DIE FACTS LIVE! THE EMERSON PIANO

Has been before the American public fifty-four years.

H. P. MONTGOMERY,

— AGENT —

6 PLEASANT ST.

PERSONALS.

Harry George of Boston is in town today.

Mrs. George D. Marcy is in Boston today.

Blake Schurman of Concord is in town today.

H. C. Locke has opened a commission store on Market street.

G. Fred Drew is out today after a week's confinement with the grip.

A. F. Sampson of Boston passed Tuesday in this city on business.

Lewis E. Staples is confined to his residence on Islington street by illness.

Conductor Herbert Nelson of the street railway is enjoying a few days' vacation.

A. B. Libbey of New York is passing a few days at his summer home at Little Harbor.

Naval Constructor George H. Rock U. S. N., was in Bath, Me., on Tuesday on board duty.

Milan Hartford and wife of Leominster, Mass., were visitors in Portsmouth Monday.

Daniel Webster of Newport is visiting his brother, Warren P. Webster of Union street.

Miss Octavia V. Emery of Hubbard Park, Boston, is the guest of Mrs. True M. Ball in New Castle.

The Odd Ladies' circle will be entertained by Mrs. Oliver Goldsmith, Cabot street, on Thursday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Caldwell and Miss Caldwell of this city have registered at the Westminster, Boston, the present week.

Assistant Paymaster C. J. Cleborne, U. S. N., has been detached from the gunboat Nashville and ordered to the Norfolk navy yard.

Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, U. S. N., superintendent constructor at the Cramp's, Philadelphia, was in this city on Tuesday night, the guest of his brother, Justin F. Hanscom. He recently made an inspection of the cruiser Cleveland now building at Bath.

Mrs. William H. Nauman has received word from her husband, Commander William H. Nauman, U. S. N., who has been passing his sick leave in Washington, that he expects to be detached from the Bath Iron works, where he has been inspector of machinery and ordered to other duty upon the expiration of his leave, which has been extended one month. Mrs. Nauman will join her husband in Washington at once.

BIG NOSE EPIDEMIC.

A Peculiar Visitation in Several Parts of the Country.

There has been a peculiar epidemic afflicting some of the people of this city recently, and they will be interested to know that in their misery they have company, for other cities have been similarly afflicted.

Baltimore has a bad visitation of the trouble. Physicians say it is caused by a germ they call micrococcus pyogenes aureus, which is in the atmosphere and is inhaled. This causes a reddening and swelling of the end of the nose, which finally turns purple. When the affected part is touched the pain is apt to be felt at the back of the neck. City Engineer Fendall of Baltimore is in bed with a nose three times its normal size. Fugilist Corbett had it and had to have his nose lanced. Parties in this city who had the trouble found it necessary to engage the services of a physician.

BANKING THEIR MONEY.

The prospective saloon keepers are banking their money, to be ready to buy their licenses when the time comes in May.

INVESTIGATING A BREAK.

The police are investigating a recent break which occurred at the summer residence of a well known local business man.

A JOLLY TIME.

Veteran Firemen Entertain Sumptuously in Rye Town Hall.

The members of the Veteran Firemen's association with their ladies, to the number of 150, went to Rye on Tuesday evening in two special cars, where they enjoyed a genuine old-fashioned dance. Messrs. Turner and Betton, both famous as artists in their line, furnished the music and rendered the old-time tunes with the spirit and dash characteristic of them.

The program was varied by several lively selections by the Veteran Firemen's drum corps and a graphophone concert was also given.

The association provided a appetizing supper, in keeping with the occasion, consisting of oyster chowder, pastries, fruit and coffee.

It was nearly midnight when the company reached this city on its return.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Handsome Picture Presented To Union Veterans' Union By Comrade Raitt.

At the regular meeting of Gilman Marston command, Union Veterans' union, held on Tuesday evening, a very handsome oleograph in colors, twenty-two by fifty inches, illustrative of the battle of Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, was presented to the command by Comrade George R. Raitt. The picture, which is most effectively glazed and framed in quartered oak, forms a valuable addition to the collection owned by the comrades and its receipt was acknowledged by a unanimous vote of thanks to the generous donor.

ELK'S ELECTION.

Officers Chosen At A Meeting Held On Tuesday Evening.

At a meeting of Portsmouth lodge of Elks, held in Elks' hall on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected:

Exalted Ruler, Edwin H. Drew; Esteemed Leading Knight, Albert Trotter; Loyal Knight, William H. Kilburn; Lecturing Knight, John G. Graham; Secretary, William P. Gray; Treasurer, Herbert B. Dow; Tyler, Henry O. Batten.

NEARLY READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Massachusetts Construction company, which has the contract for rebuilding the breakwater at the Isles of Shoals, will start on the work in a few weeks. Superintendent Foster is getting his gang together with the necessary machinery for handling the stone. The stone will all be obtained from the islands and the job will take about all summer to complete.

SEVERAL CANDIDATES.

The successor to City Physician Hannaford, who resigned his office last week, will be elected by the city councils at the meeting next week, and there are already several candidates in the field for the office. They are Dr. Locke, who held the office two years ago, Dr. George Pender, Dr. Samuel Ladd and Dr. Dixon, the latter being a democratic candidate.

ENTIRE BAND TO PLAY.

The entire Naval band will furnish music for the Country club ball, which is to be held on Easter Monday evening. There will be a concert from eight to nine, and dancing from nine to twelve.

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. J. C. Cornish, 104 Market street, Friday, at 3 p. m. Members can take Christian Shore car to the corner of Deer street.

A GREAT GAME.

Woods Brothers Defeat The Boston University Basket Ball Team.

The largest crowd that ever witnessed a basket ball game in Portsmouth saw a splendid exhibition of lively sport in Peirce hall on Tuesday evening.

The opposing teams were the famous Woods Brothers of this city and the clever aggregation of Boston university. The locals won, but they were forced to keep going all the time and the visitors were always dangerous.

The Boston team is composed of sturdy athletic looking fellows and their work during the game did not belie their appearance, but the Woods Brothers proved to be even sturdier and pulled out a hard earned victory, twenty-nine to twenty-two.

For several minutes at the first of the game, neither side was able to score, the ball traveling up and down the hall and changing hands with astonishing rapidity. The home team was the first to find the basket and several goals were thrown in rapid succession. The college team made one point on a foul, but the Woods Brothers more than offset this and the score at one time stood ten to one against the visitors. The latter had several opportunities to try for goals from the field, but they seemed to be afflicted with stage fright when the chance came to them and missed several easy baskets.

The playing became faster as the game progressed, but the Woods Brothers maintained their lead, the score at the end of the first half being fifteen to six in their favor.

The Boston team began the second half with an astonishing burst of speed and threatened for a brief period to run away from the Woods Brothers. The Portsmouth boys quickly struck their gait, however, and regained all the advantage they had lost. The visiting team managed to hold its own and even gained a couple of points in this half, but was unable to overcome the Woods Brothers' lead.

Fast as it was, the game was clean throughout. The fouls were few in number and there was almost an entire absence of kicking. There was no roughness, except such as was unavoidable.

The men of both teams displayed remarkable skill, but Frank Woods was the undoubted star of the game. His blocking was wonderful and he followed the ball in a manner that frequently called forth applause. Harry Woods took the place of Will Woods at left guard for the Portsmouth team in the second half and proved himself a valuable man.

A game between two teams of little fellows served as an interesting preliminary to the big contest.

A dance, complimentary to the visitors, followed the game.

The score:

WOODS BROS. BOSTON UNIVERSITY.
F. Woods, lg. rg. Tucker
G. Woods, rf. lg. Merritt
C. Woods, c. c. Carey
W. F. Woods, lg. rf. Gillon
H. Woods, lg. W. S. Woods, rg. lf. Baker

Score: Woods Brothers 29; Boston University 22. Goals from field: G. Woods 4, W. F. Woods 3, Tucker 2, F. Woods 2, W. S. Woods 2, H. Woods 2, Gillon 2, Carey 2, C. Woods Baker, Merritt. Goals from fouls: Tucker 4, W. S. Woods. Referee Hartwell, Boston; umpire, Kehoe, Portsmouth; scorers, Robinson, Boston, McDonough, Portsmouth; time-keeper, Conner.

TERRIBLE TRAVELING.

All who have occasion to travel over the roads six or eight miles in the outlying districts report a terrible condition of traveling. It is not only uncomfortable, but dangerous and well nigh impossible for teams to get along in many places. Milkmen and farmers are having a hard time of it and those who have occasion to go into the country have many tales of woe regarding their experiences.

TO BE HELD IN DOVER.

The Letter Carriers' association of New Hampshire will hold their annual convention in Dover on May 31. Delegates will be present from all sections of the state and a fine program is being arranged for the event.

BY JUNE FIRST.

The projectors of the Dover, Elliot and York Beach electric railway are confident that they will have cars running over the line by June 1.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

Houses for Sale.

Gates St., \$1,000
Mt. Vernon St., 1,400
Orchard St., 1,500
Hanover St., 2,000
Court St., 2,700
Willard Avenue, 3,000

Others in Union St., Cauchian street, Spring street, Austin street, Willard Avenue, Ma at n street, Broad street, Rock and street, E Main Avenue, Middle street, Sherburne Avenue, Richards Avenue, Green street.

Frank D. Butler

Hours 9 to 12 A. M.
3 MARKET ST.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street, Near Market.

S. G. LONDRES

10 Cent Cigar

HAS NO EQUAL.

S. GRIMSHAW, MFG.

Your Winter Suit

Should be WELL MADE. It should be STYLISH And PERFECT FIT. The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city.

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street.

The Evening Herald

A live local paper. Enterprising, but not sensational. HOME, not street circulation. Only one edition daily hence:- Every copy a family readers

GEORGE A. TRAPTON

BLACKSMITH

EXPERT HORSE SHOEER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST

F. A. ROBBINS,

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88 MARKET ST